

Are you interested in
Watches?
That is our specialty

Let us show you our line and
quote you prices.



The Recognized Headquarters
for Fine Goods.

Don't Forget

My store will be closed all day Monday,
Sept. 4, Labor day.

Baking Powder

Interests every housekeeper and

Schilling's Best

will interest you more than any other
because it reduces the cost to you just
one half and is guaranteed to be com-
posed only of cream tartar and soda.

Try it and if you are not convinced
that it is the best, we will pay you
back the full purchase price.

Buy tomatoes now as the dry weather
is cutting crop short.

Drink Saratoga Victoria water as a
table water, it has no superior.

M. V. N. BRAMAN.

Tel. 220. 101 Main Street



Paul Revere's

Name is a household word.
In many households our
name is the word for ac-
curacy and care in filling
prescriptions. We also
take pride in our flavoring
extracts. Vanilla 15c oz.,
Lemon, Strawberry, Pine-
apple, Banana, Raspberry
and Orange 10c oz.

**Wilson House
Drug Store**

Cor. Main and Holden.

Take Notice.

No change in prices
at the City Market

Owing to so much agitation and
comment on the recent rise in the
wholesale price of Beef in the west,
we deem it our duty to inform our
trade we have made no change in
prices up to the present time, and
hope not to be obliged to, certainly
not until it becomes abso-
lutely necessary.

The largest stock,
greatest variety,
choicest quality,
lowest cash prices
of any place in town.
Meats, Poultry,
Vegetables,
Butter and Eggs.

Bateman's City Market,
Phone 102. 115 Main St.

GEN ROGET UNDERHANDED

**Confronts an Officer who Makes
Him Back Down**

**A Roar of Disgust at the General's Con-
duct. Labori Has a Scene with
Jouast. A Dreyfus Day**

Rennes, Sept. 1.—Immediately after
the opening of the Dreyfus trial today
Colonel Jouast aroused interest by
re-marking, "Maitre Labori asked in-
formation regarding certain witness
characters." A letter read referred to
the meeting of a German attaché at
the house of a mutual friend, Bodson,
and there was cross examination re-
flecting severely on reputation. The
report was to the effect that Dubreuil
never was a house dealer as claimed by
M. Labori, that the character of the
witness was respectable.

Nothing Incriminating
A groom named Germain deposed
seeing Dreyfus at the German army
manoeuvres at Alsace. Colonel Jouast
questioned Dreyfus as to the effect of
two testimonies unfavorable to him.
The next witness denied all that Ger-
main said. Major Infreville followed
and declared he never knew Dreyfus,
so Germain's allusions to him were
baseless. Captain Lemonnier of the
headquarters staff with Dreyfus said,
the prisoner told him he was acquaint-
ed with certain German position be-
cause he followed the Alsatian man-
oeuvres. Dreyfus replied he was ac-
quainted with Alsace because he spent
his youth there, not because of the
manoeuvres of the Germans. Commis-
sary Fischer testified he was charged
with investigating a leakage of docu-
ments in the gunnery school at
Bourges, but found nothing to in-
criminate Dreyfus.

Exaggerated Got Them
Lieutenant Boenheim testified he lent
Esterhazy documents dealing with ar-
tillery and was unable to get them
back, and Artillery Lieutenant Brugere
testified it was easy for an outsider to
obtain particulars about guns.

Roget Underhanded
General Roget asked to be confronted
with the witness and said the latter
wrote Cavaignac a violent letter of
resignation, which declared it was a
dishonor to serve in the French army.
The declaration caused a scene. Brugere,
turning to Roget, cried, "I protest
against General Roget's words. I pro-
test against never said such things." Roget
backed down, saying, "Well, that was
the general sense of the letter." A
roar of disgust went up at this under-
handedness on the part of the general.

Labori Accuses Jouast
M. Labori had an animated discussion
with Colonel Jouast, the former read-
ing a letter signed "Corniguet" setting
forth that the firing manual had been
copied by a man referred to as "A"
"B." Picquart confirmed Labori's
statement. Labori then asked to ques-
tion Major Lauth, Jouast refused. M.
Labori, waved down a second time,
cried, "I demand all awkward ques-
tions." (Sensations)

Dreyfus Asked No Questions
General Sebert followed and proved
a trump card for Dreyfus. Concluding
he said fearlessly, "I am happy to have
had strength to carry here my stone to-
wards the edifice of reparation which
the court is building up with so much
care and confidence, while holding it-
self aloof from outside passion."

Major Ducros deposed he knew Dreyfus
and offered him certain information
but pointed out that Dreyfus never
asked him a question although pos-
sessed of interesting information, not-
ably the particulars of hydro-pneumatic
brake.

There was more support in the de-
position of Major Hamman, who said
the man who wrote the bordereau did
not know what he was writing about
since he spoke of "120 short" gun when
he meant "120 long" gun.

Should Be Pleased
Colonel Jouast asked the major to
refrain from technical details about the
artillery as much as possible, evidently
fearing he might reveal the secret ser-
vice. The evidence directed entirely to
show Dreyfus was not the author of
the bordereau, that the artillery infor-
mation mentioned therein was ac-
cessible to many officers in 1894.

So far as the depositions are con-
cerned, Dreyfus certainly had every
reason to be pleased with the proceed-
ings.

A VERY LAME EXCUSE
Offered by Lebrun-Renaud for Not Re-
lating Dreyfus' "Confession"

Rennes, Sept. 1.—When the court-
martial of Captain Dreyfus was resumed
this morning Major Dubreuil took the
stand. On Aug. 23, Major Dubreuil told
a story of Dreyfus meeting a German
attaché at the house of one Bodson. The
cross-examination of Dubreuil reflected
severely on his reputation, and today
he produced documents to show that he
was an honorable man.

A witness named Germain then de-
posed to seeing Dreyfus at the German
manoeuvres in Alsace. Colonel Jouast,
president of the court, questioned Dreyfus
upon this testimony. The general effect
of the testimony was rather un-
favorable to Dreyfus.

been stated before the court of cassa-
tion.
Captain Lebrun-Renaud introduced
the new assertion that the fact that he
had not related the incident of the al-
leged confession to President Casimir-
Perier was because he overheard him-
self called "canaille," "cur" and "traitor"
while waiting at the Elysee. He, how-
ever, could not explain why he kept this
to himself for so long a time instead of
recounting the incident before the court
of cassation. Nor did his explanation as
to why he destroyed the page of his note-
book containing the record of Dreyfus'
confession sound very convincing.

The other witnesses were a repetition
of Captain Lebrun-Renaud. But a very
significant question was put to Colonel
Guérin by a member of the court, Lieu-

(Continued on Second Page.)

LATE TRANSVAAL TALK

**Peaceful Solution Hoped for, but the
Ondurman Hero is Summoned
by British War Office**

Cape Town, Sept. 1.—Reports received
from various outlying districts of the
Transvaal describe them as being in a
state of excitement. The Burghers are
watching developments keenly, but a
majority hope for a peaceful solution.
There is a general exodus of British
subjects from the large towns.

Bloomfontein, Orange Free State,
Sept. 1.—The assertion made by a local
newspaper that orders have been given
for an immediate supply of equipment
and cartridges for the Orange Free
State artillery is declared to be un-
founded.

London, Sept. 1.—Colonel Hector Ar-
chibald MacDonald, the Ondurman
hero, has been urgently summoned to
report to the war office. He expects to
go to Cape Colony immediately.

THE VOULET BARBARITY

**Matin Publishes Story of French Of-
ficers' Frenzies in French Soudan**

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Matin publishes
details of the investigation of the con-
duct of Captain Voulet and Captain
Chanoine, charged with barbarous
crimes to the natives of the French
Soudan. According to the paper, the
two officers began work of barbarity by
beheading a native who declared he
did not know the road he was being
questioned about. Subsequently, Voulet
captured 20 natives, killed 20 women
and children, shot a soldier, wasting
ammunition and burned a village of
10,000 inhabitants.

Five Children Drowned

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 1.—Five
children, four girls and a boy of fami-
lies of farmers living at Easton, were
drowned in the Black river this fore-
noon, while enjoying a seashore.

Two Children Drowned.

Stifford, Conn., Sept. 1.—Ethel Mc-
Cauley, aged 4, and Ethel Rankin, aged
5, were drowned yesterday, and Daisy
Taylor, 5 years old, was rescued as she
was going down the third time. The
children had been playing on a sandbar
at low tide, about a half mile from the
shore, but when they found the bar sur-
rounded they started back and got be-
yond their depth. There were a number
of people on the shore, but no attention
was paid to the children until the out-
cries of the Taylor child were heard.

Fighters in Camp.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—The 1388 offi-
cers and men of the Idaho, First North
Dakota and First Wyoming regiments
of volunteer infantry and a battalion of
the Wyoming light artillery, who ar-
rived yesterday from Manila, disem-
barked yesterday from the transport
Grant and marched in triumph pro-
cession through the city to the Preside-
ncy where they will remain in camp until
mustered out. The reception accorded
the returning volunteers was a most
hearty one.

Star Pointer's Great Performance.

Hartford, Sept. 1.—The feature of the
day at Charter Oak park was Star
Pointer's great mile, which was in two
minutes flat without slip or break, beat-
ing the track record made by the same
horse last season, 2:00. Dave McClary
drove Pointer, and he was aided by two
running horses, one going to the half
and both coming down the stretch either
side of the racer. The time by quarters
was: 30, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00.

In Blocks of Five.

Darien, Ga., Sept. 1.—Thirty-seven
true bills were returned by the grand
jury against the negro rioters. In 22
cases no bills were found, and the pris-
oners were released. The rioters will
be tried in blocks of five, and the trials
will begin at once. The Delegates will
be tried for murder next Tuesday.

A Romantic Marriage.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 1.—Charles B.
Fiske, a Palmer, Mass., banker, last
evening married Mrs. Melissa I. Pettit, a
rich Muncie widow. They had not met
previous to last Wednesday, but had
carried on a correspondence.

FUNSTON SAYS FIGHT IT OUT

**The Only Solution of the Problem. In-
surgents Will Not Surrender but
Would Lay Down Their Arms if
Pursued. Cavalry Needed.
Easy to Capture Aguinaldo**

Manila, September 1.—Of the troops to
return next week there will be the
Kansas on board the Tarter, the Wash-
ington on board the Pennsylvania, the
Nevada cavalry on board the Ohio.
Eight hundred of the Kansas regi-
ment return and 200 remain. Three
officers and 30 men of the Kansas were
killed, 19 died from disease and 122
wounded. Of the Washingtons
296 will stay. One officer and 24 men
were killed, 128 wounded, and nine
died from disease.

In the course of an interview General
Funston said: "The only solution of the
problem is to whip the insurgents. I
don't think they will surrender. Begin
active operations on a large scale in
the autumn and I think the insurgents,
if persistently pursued, would throw
away their arms and return to pursuits
of peace. The island is infested with
bandits, cavalry is greatly needed. The
country is superb for cavalry. The
greatest successes have been gained
when the regimental commanders were
allowed to quickly follow the advan-
tage gained in battle. The capture of
Aguinaldo with cavalry would be less
difficult than the capture of an Apache
chief in Arizona."

HEARD FROM JIMINEZ

**Santo Domingo General, When Con-
fined of the State of Affairs, Will
Surrender and Commit Suicide**

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 1.—Import-
ant persons are in receipt of a tele-
gram from Jiminez, leader of the revolu-
tion in Santo Domingo, saying he has
been set at liberty and is leaving San-
tiago de Cuba for Puerto Plata. Gen-
eral Imbert, the actual governor of
Puerto Plata, is mentioned that Jimi-
nez will arrive almost immediately.

The whole country is awaiting his ar-
rival. The population is calm. Gen-
eral Guellito, governor of Monte Cristi,
alone refuses to capitulate. He declares
he is awaiting the news of the confirma-
tion of the success of the revolution
when he will give up the city and
then commit suicide.

HAWAIIANS MUST DIE

**Dr. Nicholas Senn Declares They Will
Soon be a Race of the Past**

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Dr. Nicholas Senn,
the famous surgeon just returned from
the Hawaiian Islands, says: "In my
judgment history is repeating itself in
our new possessions, the Hawaiian Is-
lands. One in every 30 natives has
leprosy; tuberculosis is making terrible
strides and I look for the slow but sure
extinction of the Kanakas by these
agencies. The Hawaiian Islanders, like
the North American Indians, will in the
near future be a race of the past."

RIVER STEAMERS COLLIDE

**One Vessel Sunk and Nine Persons
Drowned**

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—In a collision
last night between two river steamers
in the North Sea canal one vessel was
sunk and nine persons drowned.

A Fatal Explosion

Pittsburg, Sept. 1.—In an explosion of
a boiler in the Republic iron works,
four were instantly killed and several
seriously wounded. Others dead or
injured are believed to be in the wreck-
age.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Received through the office of George
H. Bancroft, Commission Stock Broker,
Room 5 Burlingame Block.

	Sept. 1, 1899.	High	Low	Clos-
Atch	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Atch pr	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
B. & O.	105 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
C. & O.	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
C. B. & Q.	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
C. C. C.	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Cont. Tobacco	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
D. & H.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Fed. Steel	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Fed. Steel pr	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
J. C.	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Lea pr	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
L. & N.	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Man	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
M. K. T. pr	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
M. K. T.	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
No. Pac.	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
No. West	168 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
N. Y. C.	140 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
P. M.	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
P. M. Gas	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Rubber	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Rock Island	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Reading pr	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
S. R. pr	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
St. Paul	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Sugar	157 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
T. C. I.	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Tobacco	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Union Pac.	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Union Pac pr	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
W. U.	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Wire	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2

	Opening	Sept. 1, 1899.	High	Low	Clos-
Wheat, Sept.	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Dec.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
May, ...	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Corn, Sept.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Dec.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Oats, Sept.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Dec.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pork, Sept.	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Oct.	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

LOCAL NEWS

THE WARD 3 SCHOOL DISPUTE

**Cause of the Opposition to Making
Appropriation**

This evening's ward 3 school confer-
ence, which as reported in yesterday's
issue, will be held at the invitation of the
major, bids fair to be a lively time.
The residents of ward 3 are greatly
excited about the matter, and think
that an attempt is being made to pre-
vent the building of the school house
at all. Residents of the ward have been
invited, as well as those who are op-
posed to the \$55,000 appropriation, and
it is expected that they will present a
very strong case.

As it is understood by the opponents
of the appropriation, the desire is ra-
ther to provide for the school house in
another way, than to prevent it. The
\$55,000 loan would bring the debt limit
up to within a thousand or so
dollars of the allowed limit.
It is understood that the mayor and
others among the city officials are an-
xious to wait until permission can be
secured to borrow more, and mean-
while to make a small appropriation
that will enable the work to continue.

NORMAL SCHOOL JANITOR

The question of a new janitor for the
normal school, to succeed the late Gil-
bert L. Jewett is causing some discus-
sion about the city. The appointment
will probably be made by the state
board at its first meeting this month.
The name of Representative Robert
Harvie has been mentioned in connec-
tion with the position, and it may be
that his name will be presented, al-
though Mr. Harvie has not stated
whether he would care for it or not.

School Clothing Needed

Mention was made some days ago of
the need of clothing to provide a num-
ber of children with something to wear
to school. Almoner Ingraham has had
reported fully 25 cases of children who
are required to attend school, but who
are absolutely without clothing to
wear. He is anxious to provide for
these, and requests all who have cloth-
ing, which does not need to be new by
any means, so long as it is in good re-
pair, to make this good use of it. Any-
one having such clothing can notify
him by postal and the clothing will be
sent for.

Shea Sent to Bridgewater

Patrick Shea, who has been for some
time a care on the minds of the local
authorities, was charged with drunk-
ness in police court this morning,
and was sentenced to Bridgewater. The
case against Daniel Luther was placed
on file, he having been taken to
Northampton. The case for alleged as-
sault and battery against Eddie Fitz-
gerald was called, but Frank Bombard
the complainant, did not appear, and
Mr. Fitzgerald was found not guilty
and discharged.

Sketchmakers to Meet Here

An important meeting will be held
here tomorrow afternoon, when the
national sketchmakers' association,
which is largely a social body, assem-
bles in this city. There will be about
20 sketchmakers from out of the city,
representing all the print works in the
country. They will meet in K. of P.
hall in the afternoon for business, and
in the evening will drive to Stamford
for a banquet and social evening. This
meeting comes to this city every four
years.

Central Labor Union Meeting

An adjourned meeting of the Central
Labor union was held last evening to
complete arrangements for going down
to Pittsfield Monday. The members
were given instructions about the
plans for the day, and no other busi-
ness was transacted.

Handicaps Announced

The handicapper for the 125-yards
handicap at Pittsfield Monday has
given Doyle of Adams one yard, Cynal
of Adams 10 yards, McIntyre of this
city 4 1/2, Holloran of Adams 14, Dalton
of this city 5 1/2, and Lacey of Adams
14 1/2.

Transportation of 26th

The contract for the transportation
of the 26th regiment has been let to
the New York Central. It is not an-
nounced whether the Boston and Al-
bany or the Fitchburg will be chosen
to take the regiment to Boston.

—Two or three cases of typhoid fever
have been reported in the city within
the last few days.

—Here were 108 arrests in the city
last month.

—The local socialists will hold a
meeting to-morrow evening to decide on
sending delegates to the state conven-
tion.

—A special meeting of Typographical
union will be held this evening.

CHESHIRE.

The 110th anniversary and roll call
took place at the First Baptist church
Thursday evening. The church was
prettily decorated in honor of the event.
The exercises opened with organ vol-
untary, with responsive readings fol-

Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
Pittsfield, Mass.
Incorporated 1835.
Financial Condition, Jan. 1, 1899.
Cash Assets, \$112,354.72
Total Liabilities, 72,020.48
Surplus, 40,334.24
Dividends paid 25, 40 and 60 per cent.
A home company that pays all of the profits to the policy holder.
H. W. Hinesdale, Pres. J. M. Stevenson, Sec.
H. W. Clark, Resident Director.
B. B. HASKINS, Agent
B.P.A.S. 10 for 5 cents, at dealers, grocers, restaurants, saloons, newsstands, general stores and barbershops. They banish pain induce sleep, prolong life. One trial tells.

Fine Jewelry Silverware Cut Glass Watches Clocks, etc
To reduce our stock we shall dispose of these goods at a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. Come and see them and save money.
S. M. White
Successor to L. W. White
80 Main St North Adams

The Harrison Meadows and Saddle Mountain
are now very beautiful, as viewed from the trolley cars which take you to our retail cloth rooms, where
Excellent Bargains
are still to be had in almost all kinds of
Woolen Fabrics, Fine Sample Ends, Remnants, Seconds, Etc.,
although with recent advances in wool prices must soon advance.

Blackinton Co.
Blackinton, Mass.
USE THE TELEPHONE and save TIME TRAVEL and MONEY
You can telephone 100 words in one Minute easily.
--Try it--
A message by telephone brings immediate answer.
NIGHT RATE one half the day rate, except where the day rate is 15 cents or less. Very convenient for social conversation.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

Wm. H. Bennett FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.
ADAMS NATIONAL BANK BLDG. NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
AGENT FOR
Queens Ins. Co. of America of N. York
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford
Manchester Fire Ass. Co. of England
Northwestern Nat. Ins. Co. of Milwaukee
Russian Nat. Ins. Co. of Germany

Fitchburg Railroad.
From June 5, 1899, trains will run as follows:
Leave North Adams—Eastward.
For Greenfield, a. 1.35, 6.15, 7.25, 9.53 a. m., 12.25, 1.15, 3.00, 4.31, 7.00 and 9.20 p. m.
For Fitchburg and Boston, a. 1.37, 5.13, 7.25, 9.53 a. m., 12.35, 1.15, 3.00, 4.31 p. m., 7.00 and 9.20 p. m.
For Worcester, a. 1.37, 5.13, 7.25, 9.53 a. m., 12.35 and 3.00 p. m.
Leave North Adams—Westward.
For Williamstown, Hoosick Falls Troy and Albany, a. 1.55, 4.50, 7.45, 9.51 a. m., 12.50, 1.55, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 7.40, 9.04 p. m.
For New York, a. 1.55, 7.45, 9.51 a. m., 12.50 and 1.55 p. m.
For Bennington and Rutland, (via B & R R) 7.45 a. m., 1.53 and 5.00 p. m.
For Saratoga, 7.45 a. m., 3.04 and 5.00 p. m.
For Rotterdam Junction and the West a. 1.55, 7.40, 9.04.
For Meadville, a. 1.55, 7.45, 9.51 a. m., 3.04, 5.00 and 7.00 p. m.
Trains Arrive.
From East, a. 1.55, 4.50, 7.45, 9.51 a. m., 12.10, 1.55, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 p. m.
From West, a. 1.37, 5.13, 7.25, 9.53, 11.55 a. m., 12.35, 1.15, 3.00, 4.31, 7.00, 9.04 p. m.
aDaily except Monday.
bDaily.
cSunday only.
A. S. CRANE, C. M. BURT, G. T. MGR. G. P. AGT.
Boston, Mass.

FEARS OF A REBELLION

England Making Strong Effort to Avert Rupture

London, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Cape Town: It is rumored here that Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the Cape Colony, contemplates dismissing the Schoener ministry under his special powers. If he does, it is feared that a rebellion will break out, as the Dutch would believe that Great Britain is again forcing Cecil Rhodes to the front.

The rumor that the Schoener cabinet would be dismissed caused an unusual episode in the house of assembly. Mr. Rhodes asked for a speedy passage of the estimates, in order to enable him to go to Rhodesia. The other leaders of the opposition supported the demand, but the Ministerialists, fearing that the completion of the estimates would be the signal for their downfall, declined to be forced, and after the passage of a few votes, the house proceeded to other business.

The very strong feeling of the Dutch element in the Cape Colony evidently influences Mr. Chamberlain to everything possible to avert a rupture, and explains the further endeavor, after a conference at Cape Town, to arrange for the constitution of an arbitration court, and to deal with the question of suzerainty, which, rather than franchise, now takes the leading place in the controversy.

Portugal's action in permitting the transit of the ammunition, consigned to the Transvaal, by way of Delagoa bay occasioned some surprise at first, but after the action of the Cape government until an actual state of warfare exists, it is recognized that the Portuguese government could hardly have acted otherwise. The British papers now solace themselves with the remark that England can easily prevent such shipments, if a crisis demands extreme measures, and that the action of Portugal does not imply unfriendliness toward Great Britain.

The Standard, however, says: Diplomatic dalliance only postpones the evil day, and prepares for us a still severer conflict. Until we resort to decisive measures, every day adds to the offensive and defensive strength of the Boers, and proportionately fosters their inflated belief in their own invincibility, which lies at the root of their obduracy. Thus we are confronted with an exceedingly grave question.

The Daily News says: Mr. Chamberlain's dispatches exhibit a game of patience, almost in the aspect of comedy. The special dispatches from Johannesburg express the belief that the volksraad will oppose President Kruger's going to Cape Town.

The entire correspondence between the imperial and Transvaal governments was read in open session at Pretoria yesterday, and President Kruger asked the read to meet secretly for the purpose of considering a reply.

President Kruger also claimed that in the convention of 1851 the suzerainty of Great Britain was distinctly stated. But, he added, there was no mention of it in the convention of 1884. He denied that the government had excluded the British from political rights.

A member of the executive council explained that when the Transvaal's reply to the joint commission dispatch was read, the state attorney interviewed the British diplomatic agent, Conyngham Greene, in consequence of which the last reply framed held that Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was no reply to theirs. Mr. Greene then cabled to Great Britain certain suggestions, to which Great Britain replied that if the Transvaal made similar proposals they would be considered on their merits. This was the reply containing the alternative proposals of Wednesday.

The Transvaal's note to Great Britain offering the five-year franchise and the other concessions was strongly worded and explained that the concessions were made with a sincere desire fully to settle all differences, to put an end to strained relations and to avert a disastrous war. Therefore, a prompt answer was requested.

The note of Conyngham Greene in reply was conciliatory and tantamount to an acceptance of the five-year offer. It agreed to waive the suggested commission of inquiry, provided a representative, to be appointed by Sir Alfred Milner, should be given facilities in Pretoria to make an investigation of the franchise question and provided the report of such representative should prove satisfactory. Otherwise the Transvaal government was requested to await further suggestions from the imperial government before submitting new proposals to the volksraad. Mr. Greene's note in conclusion suggested a further conference at Cape Town.

REMARKABLE STORY

Purporting to Give Inner Secrets Which Will Throw Light on Dreyfus Case.

Atlanta, Sept. 1.—The Jewish Sentinel today prints a story bearing on the Dreyfus trial. Several statements, apparently new, are given, together with names of those who are said to be in possession of information which will throw new light on the trial. For the first time, it is believed, the mode of carrying the documents from the French war office to the German government is given. It shows that dolls were used as the means of conveyance, and that the papers went first to England and thence to Germany. The identity of the "voiled lady" is also made known.

The story which The Sentinel prints comes from a man who was employed several years ago by the German government as a document translator and maker of relief maps and who, after quitting Germany, served in the United States army during the war with Spain. He shows his discharge papers, which denote that he was a staff officer. The informant says he was born in Denver. He tells the following story:

"I was translator of documents at the great staff headquarters at Berlin. I never heard the name of Dreyfus mentioned in connection with the French war-office merchandise shipped to the above address via Belgium and London. "I translated the information regarding No. 120. The original document never left the French war office, and the copy could only have been given out through the direct agency or connivance of a chief of department. Dreyfus was unknown at the German secret service bureau from 1890 to 1894. The plans, specifications and details of No. 120, of the Robin shell and of the French war vessels Jaureguerry, Charles Martel and Iazur Carnot, together with the plans for mobilization, were purchased through Germany's embassy in Paris, presided over by Prince Hans Metternich, and as much as \$10,000 American money was paid for the merchandise. These payments were made in two parts through Mr. Franz, a doll manufacturer of Sonneberg, Germany, and Alvin Florenschue, banker director of Sonneberg. The medium of the women was employed in transacting the business."

Mr. Metternich Esterhazy several times at dinner given by Baroness de Delden. Esterhazy, a sweetheart. He furnished much of the information. These documents were never received at the embassy—always at a church, a public function or a private dinner party. The French spies were always on the alert, and only through such means could their watchfulness be circumvented.

"The last incident I recall, which bears on the traffic in this French war office merchandise, was Captain Siegel's insisting upon his agents no longer communicating with him direct and emphatically instructing them to address him through Mr. Franz in Sonneberg. This order was prompted by the increased watchfulness of the French government spies."

"Baroness de Delden is the party referred to in the Dreyfus trial as the 'voiled lady.' She receives from Prince Pless a regular pension. Every six months remittances are made anonymously to Baroness de Delden through the Credit Lyonnais in Paris. I am in a position to name the postoffices in England where the money was paid to the agents of Germany employed in France."

"Mr. Franz used to send dolls to Paris to be dressed. In the body of these dolls important documents were concealed, and they were then sent first to a village postoffice in England, forwarded from there to Sonneberg and then to Berlin."

A VERY LAME EXCUSE IN FAVOR OF JIMINEZ.

Report in Connection With Abdication of President Figueroa.

Many Cities Declare In Favor of Revolutionists.

Victories Thus Far Have All Been Stamped With Popular Approval.

Puerto Plata, Sept. 1.—President Figueroa of the Dominican republic has abdicated, but it is said in well informed circles that he abdicated in favor of Jiminez. President Figueroa yielded his executive authority to his council of ministers. Official notice of the change in administration has been received from the capital by General Imbert, who is the provisional governor of this city by direction of the revolutionary committee. With the fall of Figueroa the revolution is victorious.

On Aug. 28 General Manuel Cocco, government delegate, and Citizen Emilio Cordero, governor of the district of Puerto Plata, who said they were inspired by patriotic and humanitarian ideas, turned the city over to the municipal council. The council in turn turned it over to Generals Imbert and Juan Garrido, and the other officers of the revolution. The transfer took place in the presence of the consular corps, prominent citizens and a large number of the people. Popular demonstrations followed. The revolutionary chiefs were complimented on their signal victory and their wish to sustain the will of the people. The revolutionary chiefs eulogized the authorities.

General Garrido was appointed commander-in-chief. General Imbert governor general, and General Eugenio Billanueva town major. Other local officials were named. The former government officials, having approved of the program of the revolutionary party, will remain at their posts.

Not a drop of blood was shed in the district of Puerto Plata. Puerto Plata's declaration in favor of the revolution was accompanied by a popular demonstration. The streets were alive with flags, standards and music, and in the evening were brilliantly illuminated. A civic procession, representing all classes of the population, did honor to the patriotism and honesty of General Cocco and former Governor Emilio Cordero.

The revolutionists on Wednesday established a provisional government in the city of Santiago, with General Vasquez as president, and General Caceres as minister of war. The revolutionists entered Santiago Tuesday evening. General Popin, former governor, having accepted the guarantees offered by General Vasquez, the revolutionary leader. The victory was all the more significant because it was achieved without bloodshed.

What has happened at Santiago and Puerto Plata is typical of what is happening at other points along the eastern boundary. The civilized methods with which the change is being effected promise an early peace, with all its advantages to the agricultural interests.

Rhodes' Big Order.

Kansas City, Sept. 1.—An order for \$100,000,000 feet of southern yellow pine, the largest single order in the history of the lumber trade, for use in the construction of Cecil Rhodes' proposed Cape to Cairo road in Africa, is said to have been consummated. It is said that 20 miles, along several Texas and Louisiana railroads, are under contract to fill the order within two years.

Accomplished Fact.

New York, Sept. 1.—The American Bicycle company completed its permanent organization by the election of the following officers: Albert G. Spalding, president; George Pope, first vice president; J. E. Bromley, second vice president; A. L. Garford, treasurer; C. W. Dickerson, secretary. For the purchase of the various plants there will be issued \$10,000,000 5 percent, 20-year-old debenture bonds; \$10,000,000 7 percent preferred stock and \$20,000,000 common stock, leaving in the treasury ample means for the purchase of such additional plants as may be desirable and for the extension of the business, especially in foreign countries.

Ryan Defeats Moffat.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 1.—Tommy Ryan was given the decision over Jack Moffat at the end of a 20-round bout here last night. Ryan had his opponent going in the 13th round and could have easily put him out. He let down, however, and made no attempt to end the fight. Ryan did not show a mark, while Moffat's neck and mouth bled freely, and his breast and arm were lacerated from the constant jabbing he received. The 6000 spectators were disgusted because Ryan did not extend himself.

In Favor of Defendants.

New York, Sept. 1.—Justice Bookstaver, in the supreme court yesterday, handed down a decision in which he gave judgment for the defendants in the two actions brought by the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the state of New York and the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America to enjoin the defendants from using the names by which they are known. Justice Bookstaver decides that the defendant associations have a right to use the names.

Pulpit and Pew.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Hauer of Hanover, Pa., the oldest Lutheran clergyman in America, is 93 years of age.

In more than 500 American colleges there is today a carefully organized Young Men's Christian association.

There are 42,893 Baptist churches in the United States, an increase of 500 over the number reported last year.

The largest salaries ever paid to clergymen in this country were those of Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. John Hall—\$20,000 to each.

There are magnificent churches in this country, but nothing to compare with the Church of Our Saviour in Moscow. It was built to celebrate the deliverance of Moscow from the French, and \$4,000,000 was spent on it.

BARRING KIPLING.

Now people are inquiring which of Kipling's books it is that has been barred from the Sunday schools. They wish to read it.—Boston Transcript.

It is hinted that the blacklisting of Kipling's works by the American Sunday school of the beginning of his literary decline. On the contrary, such things, as far as they go, generally help the advertiser.—Berlin (M.) Herald.

Kipling's books have been barred again, is the way a dispatch from Boston reads. Well, Mr. Kipling is not writing for Sunday school libraries, and it is a mistaken notion that would indiscriminately adopt them as Sunday school literature.—Providence Telegram.

Quicker Than Thought

OUR NEW BERKSHIRE DRY PLATES

3 1/2 by 3 1/2 25 cents.
3 1/2 by 4 1/2 27 "
4 by 5 39 "
5 by 7 66 "
Other sizes proportionate rates.
Always fresh at our factory.

BLAKE DRY PLATE CO.
10 Walnut Street.

Let the Children

Drink plenty of
Williams' Root Beer
In summer time. It will do them good. The more they drink the better. You can depend on this health-giving drink—made from roots and herbs. It's the most delicious temperance drink on earth.

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90 MAIN STREET.

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C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block, Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central London Eye hospital, also assistant Surgeon at New York Throat and Nose hospital. Glasses properly fitted.

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Trains leave North Adams, daily except Sunday, for Pittsfield and intermediate stations at 6.20, 9.25 a. m., 12.10, 3.10, 6.05 p. m. Sundays only 9.25 a. m., 1.55 and 6.05 p. m.
Connecting at Pittsfield with Westfield, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, also for New York, Albany and the West.
Time tables and further particulars may be had of G. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agent, North Adams, Mass.
A. S. HANSON, G. P. A., Boston.

Boston & Albany R. R.
Pittsfield and North Adams Branch.
Special Train Service,
Monday, Sept 4, '99
Account Father Mathew Temperance societies. Leave North Adams 7.15 a. m. for Westfield. Returning leave Westfield 7.15 p. m. Round trip tickets \$1.40.
Account Central Labor Union. Leave North Adams 8.20 a. m. for Pittsfield. Return on regular trains. Round trip tickets 60c.

Quicker Than Thought

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3 1/2 by 3 1/2 25 cents.
3 1/2 by 4 1/2 27 "
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5 by 7 66 "
Other sizes proportionate rates.
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BLAKE DRY PLATE CO.
10 Walnut Street.

Late Fashions From Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Let me give a word of advice to those dames and damsels who have a taste for extravagantly large wardrobes. In the language of Punch, "don't." There is every indication that the fashions of next season will bear very little resemblance to those of the present, and only those whom fortune has dealt with very generously can afford to discard their gowns after one season's use. Watteau effects in bows, flounces and

al in so far as society was concerned. Nevertheless there were plenty of handsome dresses and plenty of appreciative admiration for the same. Quite the prettiest picture I can recall was a charming woman in a party of fashionables. To my mind she was quite irresistible in her spick and span outdoor toilet of mauve and biscuit colored cloth, and whether the charm was due to the art of the modiste or the milliner I was quite unable to make up

guilpore and black velvet ribbon. A blouse of white silk was worn with the skirt, the plaited ruffling of the jabot on the front showing over the lavers of the little jacket of biscuit colored cloth. Under the front of the jacket were applied pieces of cloth covered with white silk, made to serve as revers upon the bust, and below that to simulate a waistcoat. The jacket had a high, pointed collar cut in indentations and pointed in the back. It was made

A strange vagary in trimming, that of applying the most elaborate effects to the back of the costume, was recently called to my attention at a public function through a gown worn by one of the lesser German princesses who find amusement after the close of their proxy courts in the gay life of the French capital, which, as most of them are only German by adoption, they can do without feeling any patriotic qualms of conscience. This costume was of blue bengaline, made with open cut tunic that had deep points in the back. The points of the tunic

picked out and the gold worked over into the new shape. Although not an ornament of that circle which indulges in tithes, I do not disdain to pay the tribute of admiration to these baubles as I sometimes view them on velvet cushions in the jeweler's shops, when business or curiosity takes me into their neighborhood. The latest pattern that I have noticed was an ornate combination of prisms—spikes, I have heard them called—standing upright upon the brow. The circlet looks very much like the tiara that her royal highness, the Princess of Wales, wears,

Tailor made gowns of silk seem to have acquired a permanent place in popular esteem, for, although it is some months since they were adopted by the advance guard of fashion, their popularity is spreading out into the general world, which is usually the signal for the grand world to discard them. Strange to say, however, they still show no intention of doing so in this case. Marie Stuart fashions are seen in those milliners' shops where novelty is aspired after. Their relation to the Marie Stuart period is difficult to distinguish, as at that date hats were not

thread through the center, to be drawn to give the ribbon fullness when it is put upon the gown, and narrow velvet ribbons are used for trimmings. They seem likely to continue with us for some time to come. They are put on in all sorts of fantastic shapes. We are promised a rich revival of brocades with the arrival of autumn. The dressmakers have an idea that they are adapted to the present idea in the making of skirts.

Startling contrasts in colors, it is authoritatively whispered, have about seen their day in dressmaking. Harmonies are to be introduced, and these, instead of being odd and dazzling, will be quiet and pleasing. One of the fads of the fashionables has just been told me, and it is the last I should have ascribed to Parisian women. It is amateur gardening on the miniature scale of the window ledge. Many fashionable dames have pet window gardens of their own, in which they grow rare flowers. The gardening tools are made of expensive materials, silver and bronze, and are engraved with the owner's initials or coat of arms. Jeweled gardening scissors are said to cost as much as \$5, and silver watering pots, with initials in gold, cost the same. Whether the fad is as short lived as expensive remains to be seen. It is certainly prettier and more sensible than are most so called fads.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

Silk Fronts.

White fronts for bodices are as much the rage as ever, and the almost limitless variety of detail given to them prevents any danger of monotony. Occasional attempts are seen, however, to start a liking for other sorts of front finish. The most recent of these employs some one of the many pretty checked silks. In one very pretty example the silk also furnished sleeve cuffs, and, as the model was a new one, with price according, it could not find a purchaser except from a woman of wealth, so a parcel of the same silk was provided for wear only with this gown. Dark blue serge of fine quality was the dress goods, the silk being in blue and white. White appears so generally on blue this year that this front did not seem the least like a radical departure, although the use of the white fronts is so widespread. Other checked silks get further away from this fashion, and those in two shades of brown, while finishing a dress of harmonious shade prettily, give it quite a different character from that lent by white fronts.

Ring the Changes.

Many people this season are wearing black crepe de chine skirts of the very latest cut, and by means of them they manage to ring many changes in their attire. First, there is the bodice. It goes with them, then a full black net overbodice, worked with jet and paillettes, and a simple black muslin one, trimmed horizontally beneath the arms, with broad white lace insertion and the square lace and muslin collar everybody wears about the shoulders. It is a fashion among essentially smart people to introduce a large bow of one particular color on the left side of the bodice, extending from the waist to the bust, and in this generally nestles some Jewel. It admits of frequent changes. Another economy is a white satin skirt cut not too long, but long enough. This, if simply trimmed with a flounce of chiffon or satin at the hem, can be made to play a double part and can be worn not only in the evening, but on full dress occasions in the morning.

AUGUST MENUS.

BREAKFAST.
Eggs Luncheon
Marmalade. Broiled and Crumbed Chicken.
Baked Potatoes. Eggplant, Fried. Cakes.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Shoulder of Mutton, Boiled and Braised.
Mashed Potatoes. Spinach. Fried Tomatoes.
Haricots Beans. Corn.
Snow Pudding.
Fruit. Coffee.

CUCUMBER SOUP.—Take three cucumbers, two ounces of butter, two ounces of flour, a quart of stock, a pint of milk, cornmeal, seasoning. Peel the cucumbers, remove the seeds, and cut them into thick slices; parboil in salted water, drain, put them in a steamer with the butter, and leave them by the side of the fire to cook gently for half an hour. Lift them out, stir the flour to the butter and cook without browning it, then return the cucumber to the steamer, add the stock, boil up, stir in the milk. Simmer for half an hour, rub through a sieve. Thicken with a dessertspoonful of cornmeal previously mixed with a little cold water, boil up for a few minutes and serve with fried croquettes.

TEA OR LUNCHEON.
Deviled Drumsticks.
Sweet Omelet. Sage Jelly.
Potato Patties. Lettuce Salad.
Berries and Cream. Sponge Cakes.
Chocolate or Tea.

DEVILED DRUMSTICKS.—Score the drumsticks deeply with a sharp knife, spread with a mixture of "made" mustard, pepper, salt, a dash of cayenne, and a little oil. Bake in a moderate oven for the following space. Mix together three tablespoonfuls of gravy with one of butter, rubbed into a little flour, and one of lemon juice, a teaspoonful of "made" mustard and a glass of port wine.

Girls Nobody Likes.

The girl whose talk is all of herself, who takes no interest in anybody else and cares for nothing but the sound of her own voice. The girl who says unkind things of her friends and relations in their absence who is always telling tales and making mischief. The girl who looks down upon her mother and snubs her brothers and sisters and grumbles generally about her home. The girl who is rude and disagreeable to those whom she considers her inferiors and who never shows any consideration for one poorer than herself. The girl who is so vain of her personal appearance that she thinks everybody is looking at her and cannot talk to a man five minutes without fishing for a compliment.

Seed Cake.

Put into a mixing basin half a pound of flour which has been dried and sifted; rub into it four ounces of butter, add four ounces of castor sugar, then a quarter of an ounce of caraway seeds and half the grated rind of a lemon; stir in two eggs which have been well whisked and sufficient milk to soften the mixture; beat it for five minutes with a wooden spoon, and add a teaspoonful of baking powder. Butter a cake tin and dust it with flour, and then pour the cake mixture into it, put it on once into a moderately hot oven to bake.

Orange Ice.

Juice six oranges, two tablespoonfuls extract orange, juice of one lemon, one quart water, one pound powdered sugar, one gill rich, sweet cream; add all together and strain through a fine sieve. Put into a preserving pan for six or eight minutes, and then proceed to

TO MAKE GOOSEBERRY JELLY.

Cut the stalks and tops from the fruit (which may be used either ripe or "green") and wipe it thoroughly in a clean cloth, and look it through carefully, removing any gooseberries which are unsound. Then place the fruit in a

jar, cover it closely and stand the jar in a saucepan containing sufficient boiling water to reach two-thirds up the jar, and let the water simmer until all the juice is drawn from the fruit. Then pour off the juice, and either let it drip slowly through a jelly bag or cover a fine hair sieve with muslin and pass the juice through it; allow plenty of time for the operation and take care not to press the fruit, or the jelly will not be clear. When all the juice has been strained, measure it and allow one pint of red currant juice (drawn according to the directions given above) to every four pints of gooseberry juice and one pound of cane sugar to each pint of mixed juice. Put the juice into an enameled preserving pan and let it boil for five minutes before adding the sugar; this will help to preserve both the color and the flavor of the fruit. Crush the sugar and spread it between sheets of paper and let it get quite hot in the oven; then stir it into the juice and boil until the jelly is done, carefully removing the scum as it rises, which will be known by testing it. After the preserve has boiled for about 20 minutes pour a little of it on to a plate, which should be surrounded by cold water; if the jelly is ready to be taken from the fire, it will set within two minutes of being poured into the plate. If it is not done, replace the preserving pan on the stove and let the jelly boil for five minutes before testing it again. Too much boiling is almost as bad as too little, for in the latter case the jelly will not keep, and in the former the sugar candies if the preserve is stored for any length of time; therefore it will be seen that the success of the jelly depends to a great extent on its being boiled just the right length of time. On taking the jelly from the fire let it remain in the preserving pan for six or eight minutes, and then proceed to

The Face and Hair.

An excellent tonic for the hair is made by mixing one quart of bay rum, half a teaspoonful of table salt and four drams of tincture of cantharides. If the face be very sunburned, a good plan is to spread over it at night the white of an egg. It will draw the skin and make it feel most uncomfortable, but the result next morning will be highly gratifying. The use of the following shampoo will keep the hair in perfect condition, rendering it soft and glossy. Shake the yolk of an egg in half a pint of alcohol till thoroughly mixed. Strain, and you will have a clear fluid left which will keep for an indefinite period. Into each basin of water used for washing the hair put one or two tablespoonfuls of this liquid. Rub well into the scalp and through the hair. Rinse in clean, warm water. Rub with a linen towel till partly dry, and then take a large Japanese fan and fan vigorously till perfectly dry, when the hair will be delightfully soft and glossy.

reached almost to the bottom of the skirt, the draperies being edged with fine linen embroidery. The bodice was cut in a deep point that reached to the waist, and was edged with flounces of plaited linen embroidery over a vest of plaited silk. A deep collar of the embroidery covered the shoulders. A line of the plaited embroidery under the back of the tunic gave it the appearance of being doubly trimmed with embroidery. Pearl collars are now made in such clever imitations that I venture to predict that it will not be long before the straggles of the past will be discarded. Of recent years the imitator's art has arrived at such perfection that, except for an expert, it is almost impossible to distinguish the real article. On a new pearl collar I counted a dozen rows of pearls. Eight strands fell from this, the pearls being in contrast to the diamond and ruby set charms which were suspended from the lower strands of the pearl collar. You may not have been aware of it, but there is such a thing as fashions in tiaras. One style of tiara is worn for a season, and then madame sends it off to the lapidary and jeweler to have the gems

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reached almost to the bottom of the skirt, the draperies being edged with fine linen embroidery. The bodice was cut in a deep point that reached to the waist, and was edged with flounces of plaited linen embroidery over a vest of plaited silk. A deep collar of the embroidery covered the shoulders. A line of the plaited embroidery under the back of the tunic gave it the appearance of being doubly trimmed with embroidery. Pearl collars are now made in such clever imitations that I venture to predict that it will not be long before the straggles of the past will be discarded. Of recent years the imitator's art has arrived at such perfection that, except for an expert, it is almost impossible to distinguish the real article. On a new pearl collar I counted a dozen rows of pearls. Eight strands fell from this, the pearls being in contrast to the diamond and ruby set charms which were suspended from the lower strands of the pearl collar. You may not have been aware of it, but there is such a thing as fashions in tiaras. One style of tiara is worn for a season, and then madame sends it off to the lapidary and jeweler to have the gems

Oysters are thought never to taste so well as when prepared on the chafing dish. This is because they can be served as soon as cooked. For a nice fry, take a number of fine large oysters and drain and place them on the buttered chafing dish, which should be quite hot. The oysters should be turned as fast as one side browns. Butter should be added during the cooking, as it adds flavor. When done, the oysters should be seasoned and served at once. To make creamed oysters, drain enough of the bivalves to fill the pan in a single layer. Put in the pan about a cup of milk, take three tablespoonfuls of butter and five of flour and gradually add to the mixture. When it boils, season with salt, pepper and celery sauce. Add the oysters, and serve when they are heated. Cook vegetables as they are prepared ordinarily, but, as the chafing dish cooks more rapidly than an ordinary fire, they must be watched more carefully. Almost anything except broiling or roasting can be done on a chafing dish. —MARY KIRBY BEARD.

of the biscuit colored cloth, and trimmed with white galleons, a trimming which served as a border for the entire jacket. The sleeves were tight fitting, the cuff turned back over the hand and trimmed with galleons. The shoulders had epaulets, marked with the braid. Her companion wore a less striking but not less elegant costume of dove gray cloth trimmed with heliotrope velvet and silk. The skirt was trimmed with a wide band of velvet from the hem almost to the waist, where it gave place to a row of velvet tabs continued on the corsage. Several straps of velvet were put on in panier style over the hips, while a band of the velvet encircled the waist. The high collar and short revers were of the silk. Straps of velvet like those upon the hips headed the sleeves. With this toilet was worn a white straw hat, trimmed with ribbon of a peculiar shade of green and with pink roses.

SUMMER COOKING WITH A CHAFING DISH.

WHEN the dog days come and the other members of the family are enjoying a slight slackening in the energy of their application to work, there is no reason why the housewife should not prepare to take a semi-vacation, if not by altogether laying down her household duties at least by lightening them. In most homes of the ordinarily well to do, which in these days of trusts and multimillionaires is the majority of the great American public, most of the cooking is done by the feminine head of the household. Now, broiling over a hot range is about the most intense physical discomfort which one can imagine this side of Tartarus, and a few weeks of a milder slavery would make wife or mother look like another being. In the summer the lords and masters of the house can as well as not dine at a restaurant, and, even if they cannot, the dainties that can be served on the chafing dish are toothsome enough to satisfy any one. The cost of chafing dishes, now that they are so common, is very little. Silver or silver plated chafing dishes are for the very few, but almost any one can afford a nickel, copper, brass or enameled one. As copper and brass are hard to keep clean, nickel or enameled are the best. Chafing dishes are where a moderate priced one is wanted, for they can be easily cleaned by washing in hot soap water and wiping dry with a cloth, after which they may be polished with flannel or a chamolais skin.

The chafing dish consists of three parts—the upper pan, the hot water pan and the lamp. The hot water pan is used when viands which are cooked at a low temperature, such as eggs, are being prepared or to keep the delicacy in the upper pan warm for a second serving. The pan is supplied with two handles, by means of which it may be lifted on and off the stand. The upper pan, sometimes called the blazer, is more often used without than with the lower one. It has a long wooden handle for convenience in handling.

The lamps should always be carefully regulated, the flame of the wick being manipulated by metal slides guarded by a screw. The better quality of alcohol is the safest for use, of course. When the lamp is placed upon the table to prepare any dainty, it is a good plan to stand it on a tray, so that in case a draft should blow the flame about there damage. A long handled wooden spoon is needed for cooking, and there should be measuring cups, for to attain the best results accuracy is necessary. Seasonings and condiments should be near at hand when the cooking is done, and most of the ingredients may be mixed before they are put in the pan. The chafing dish may be carried out on the rear porch, if there is one, or into the laundry, and the cooking done there on very warm days. The flame from the alcohol lamp throws off very little heat—that is to say, little in comparison to that made by an oil stove or a range.

There are a number of things which it is convenient to have on hand for use with the chafing dish. One of them is fluid extract of beef, to be used in the making of soups and sauces; a can of condensed milk, to substitute for ordinary milk; tomato and mushroom catsup, anchovy paste and similar preparations consisting of condensations of flavors likely to be needed in the cooking.

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DOING THE FAMILY COOKING WITH A CHAFING DISH.

An invention useful with the chafing dish is a wire toaster for toasting bread. There are various other small conveniences to be seen in the shops where the dishes are sold, but which there is no space to mention here. A few recipes for use with the chafing dish are given herewith; experience will teach any intelligent woman the best way to cook food in the blazer. To prepare lamb chops, wipe the chops carefully, as for ordinary cooking, trim off the fat, as usual, and after the blazer has been rubbed with fat or butter the chops should be placed over the lamp, seasoned and allowed to brown on both sides. Six or eight minutes of alternate exposure of each side to the fire will see the meat well done. The chops should then be drained and spread with softened butter. When they are to be breaded, they should be

salted and peppered and dipped in some bread crumbs and egg before being placed in the blazer and then allowed to cook. The meat should not be prepared until the family is about ready to sit down to table. The vegetables can be previously prepared and kept warm over hot water. Fried chicken is prepared in much the same manner as chops, only it is well to submit the fowl to a preparatory course of making tender by boiling for a few minutes in hot water. To prepare beefsteak a la mode, have a pound of steak cut about an inch thick; place it in the chafing dish, in which a couple of lumps of butter have been previously melted. Let the meat

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A FASHIONABLE GATHERING AT THE LONGCHAMPS REVIEW.

The Transcript.

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5 a year.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

A. W. HARDMAN.

The Transcript Building, Bank Street, North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by the Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY

From seal of the city of North Adams.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 1, '09

ADVERTISERS in the Transcript are the best business men in the community. Their advertisements are worth reading and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

PROVE THIS UNTRUE.

There is not a newsdealer in the city who does not sell more copies of the Transcript than he sells of any other newspaper.

Not a few of the leading dealers sell two copies of the Transcript to one copy of its nearest competitor, and some of the dealers sell three copies of the Transcript to one of any other daily newspaper, local or out-of-town.

The Transcript's circulation is by far the largest newspaper circulation in this city and in Northern Berkshire.

To prove our statements we are ready to compare with any newspaper the checks received from the newsdealers in payment for the actual sales of the Transcript. Further, we give full permission to all the newsdealers to answer all questions relative to the sales of the Transcript and we invite merchants and newspaper readers to make inquiry.

THE WELL WATER

The board of health is to be commended for taking the side of the public health in connection with the pumping of water from the city's wells on Ashland street. It is known that when the pumps are in operation the surface water in the neighborhood disappears, showing that this water finds its way into the city's supply. The question is whether the filtration through the deep layer of earth to the pump tube level, remove the impurities from the water. There is little doubt that after such filtering, a chemical analysis of the water will show it to be passably good, but there is a deeper question, the question whether typhoid germs have found their way into the wells and would find their way from the wells into our water system. Unfortunately this cannot be demonstrated in advance, and the only thing to do is to act on suspicion if there is enough cause to make the health department suspicious of the purity of the well water. A little less water and no typhoid would be better than an abundance of both.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE MATTER

There is considerable peculiar dickerings going on at the present time over the building of the long proposed school house in the north section of the city. What it all amounts to no one can tell, but those who are responsible for the private conventions that are being held to settle in advance this matter of public business. Already one convention has been held and another is called for this evening. Mayor Cady is responsible for the call in both instances.

The school committee, the city council and the people of the city have considered this school house matter closed. Committees from the council carefully considered the buying of land and at last it was decided to purchase a lot from the hospital corporation. The school committee carefully discussed plans and after due deliberation decided on what they considered to be a building in size and character suitable to the city's needs. The whole matter was taken before the council, after it had been before the people for months, and the council voted the money for the site and for the building. It was then thought by everybody that the matter was closed and the school committee began arranging for the building of the school house.

A point has come up with regard to the borrowing of money. Counsel for the institution from which the city intended borrowing the money to build the school house discovered that the city council, in voting the school house loan, acted under the wrong section of the charter. The council passed upon the matter as it passes upon other matters of public business, forgetting that section 56 of the charter applied particularly to the incurring of the school house loan. This section, in

part, reads: "No loan except such as may be incurred in anticipation of taxes shall be made except upon and after the written recommendation of the mayor made to the council and passed by a two-thirds yeas and nays vote." The school house loan had not the written recommendation of the mayor and was not passed as this section of the charter prescribes. Therefore, counsel for the institution with which the city intended placing the school loan, held that the loan cannot legally be made under the vote taken by the city council.

It would seem that the thing to do under the circumstances would be to vote the loan according to the charter provisions and go on with the building of the school house, but it is very evident that the present difficulty is being seized upon as an opportunity to defeat the school house project. Why this should be so, as we have already said, is known only to those who are responsible for the private conventions that are being held to discuss this matter of public business.

No one will doubt that had the mayor recommended the loan and returned the matter to the council without all this private consultation business the loan would have been voted and the school house would have been built as everybody has expected it was going to be. But a new face may grow on affairs as a result of the private conventions to settle a matter of public business. It is quite well known that Mayor Cady does not want to recommend the loan. To do so would leave him more open than he is to the charge of having forgotten his promise of economy, which, his close friends believe, would not further their third term ambition. If the council could go ahead with the matter without the mayor figuring in it, why it would be permitted to do so as it was permitted when it last acted upon it. But the charter brings the wheels to a standstill until the mayor acts, hence the private conventions to settle a matter of public business. There is little doubt but that the private conventions will succeed one way or the other—one way in giving the mayor a basis on which to withhold his recommendation, the other in placing half a dozen councilmen in opposition to the project thereby making a two-thirds favorable vote an impossibility.

There is just one legitimate reason for holding these private conventions to settle this matter of public business. That reason is, the advisability of making the expenditure for the school house. The need of the school house has been discovered, admitted and settled. The financial question, the advisability of borrowing a large sum to erect a school house, has been settled too. Everybody has admitted that the sum was large and that the city could not very easily afford it now, but in the face of all this there was no public protest of consequence against the school house, and in face of it the project went successfully through the school committee, the council committees and the council as well. The debt was to be incurred for a school building and in North Adams it is believed a school building is a very good thing to go in debt for.

Taking everything into consideration, why not build the school house?

An inch of back bone is worth a thousand yards of private convention talk.

If it was the intention to favorably pass upon the school house loan there would be no need of private conventions to settle a matter of public business.

Down in Boston they laughed at the Post when it announced that Patrick A. Collins would accept the mayoralty nomination, but Collins has said it. What does Quincy say?

Over 4000 persons are said to be living in "cellar flats" in Chicago. These abodes are below the street level, damp, dark and filthy. The women of Chicago forced the city's health department to act in the matter and the flats must be closed up or put in habitable condition. Where was "Anarchist" Altgeld?

The plans of some political aspirants were foiled by Governor Wolcott's choice for the supreme bench. It was hoped that he would advance a superior court judge and then appoint President Smith of the senate to the superior court vacancy. In that case Williams of Berkshire would have taken off his coat for the senate presidency. But things didn't run that way.

Let us be understood: When questions of first importance come up for settlement by our city administration it is well that the best advice should be sought and should prevail. But in this school house matter it seems to us that these conclusions are unavoidable—that silence in the past, if the school house project is dangerous to our financial condition, was a cowardly neglect of public duty, or that, the subterranean activity of the present is an equal cowardly casting about for excuse to lighten responsibility.

The democrats of North Adams will file their objections with the democratic state committee against George Fred Williams' plan of electing the district delegates to the national democratic convention of 1900, at the state convention this fall, instead of each district holding a convention and electing its own delegates. In other parts of the state, too, there are grumblings over this arbitrary action of George Fred. And still it is a matter of record that the gentleman from Dedham left the republican party because he was too good to longer be a member of it. In fact he has said it was for things he is now doing himself, he left the republican party.—Pittsfield Eagle.

We're not disputing you on the Williams' history but we would like to say that the North Adams democrats are not going back on the Dedham statesman.

What Gave of Jinks

Jinks favored of cremation, and give directions plain, That when he left this vale of tears, to join the heavenly train— When they heard the angels call him across of Jordan's foam, They'd burn his body to a crisp and take the ashes home.

His good wife up an' tol' him there warn't no wood to spare, An' that if he'd jest wait awhile they'd burn him 'over there!' But he left his plain instructions; an' so, the day he died, We burnt his body 'fore he reached the blazin' 'other side'.

An' every day his wife would set, with tear drops on her lashes, An' moan an' groan, an' sigh, an' fret—be holdin' if his ashes, Till she took another comforter, as most o' widders do, An' had six cooks a-makin' of the weddin' barbecue.

An' that's where come the trouble! •• The cooks run short o' spice An' pepper, an' sich seasonin', that make a dinner nice; An' findin' Jinks' ashes hid in a corner dim, They took him for black pepper, an' spiced the meats with him!

The widder found it out too late; but nothin' could she do; The guests declared they'd never eat a finer barbecue! An' the widder kept the secret, an' long her sorrow nurse! For that second husband's weddin' feast they seasoned with the first! —Frank L. Stanton.

The Italians in Politics

Pietro came here for a chance to live, says Jacob A. Riis in the August Atlantic. Of politics, social ethics, he knows nothing. Government in his old home existed only for his oppression. Why should he not attach himself with his whole loyal soul to the plan of government in his new home that offers to boost him into the place of his wildest ambition, a "job on the streets,"—that is, in the street cleaning department,—and asks no other return than that he shall vote as directed. Vote? Not only he, but his cousins and brothers and uncles will vote as they are told, to get Pietro the job he covets. If it pleases the other man, what is it to him for whom he votes? He is after the job. Here, ready made to the hand of the politician, is such material as he never saw before. For Pietro's loyalty is great. As a police detective, one of his own people, once put it to me: "He got a kind of an idea, or an old rule; an eye for an eye, do to another as you'd be done by,—if he don't squeal on you, you stick by him, no matter what the consequences." This "kind of an idea" is all he has to draw upon for an answer to the question if the thing is right. But the question does not arise. Why should it? Was he not told by the agitators whom the police jailed at home that in a republic all men are made happy by means of the vote? And is there not proof of it? It has made him happy has it not? And the man who bought his vote seems to like it. Well then.

Very early Pietro discovered that it is every man for himself in the chase of the happiness which this powerful vote has in keeping. He was robbed by the padrone—that is the boss—when he came over; fleeced on his steamship fare, made to pay for getting a job, and charged three prices for board and lodging and extras while working in the railroad gang. The boss had a monopoly, and he was told that it was maintained by his "divvying" with some railroad official. Rumor said, a very high-up official, and that the railroad was in politics in the city; that is to say, dealt in votes. When the job gave out, the boss packed him into the tenements he had bought with his profits on the contract; and if he had a family, told him to take in lodgers and crowd his flat, as the Blizabeth street tenements were crowded, so as to make out the rent, and to never mind the law. The padrone was a politician and had a pull. Pull is dependent on votes. The more votes the bigger the pull. The boss had a lot. He had robbed him, but that was part of the plan, in pursuit of which he was rich and mighty. Now it was Pietro's turn. With his vote he could buy also what to him seemed wealth. In the middle of ideas, that was the one which stood out. When citizen papers were offered him for \$12.50, he bought them quickly, and got his job on the street.

WEDDED AT LONG RANGE.

Preacher on One Side of a Creek and Lovers on the Other.

Albert Perry, a cowboy, loved Emma Moyer, daughter of a cattle raiser, whose ranch is not far from Perry, O. E. She reciprocated, and they became engaged. The wedding took place the other day.

Near the girl's home, where the wedding was to take place, is a creek, and the minister who had been engaged to perform the ceremony lived on the other side, says the Philadelphia Press. A sudden rain raised the creek, and the preacher was unable to ford it. While he stood on the bank the young couple appeared on the other side. There they were married, the minister shouting the service and they the responses across the stream.

An Index of Prosperity.

The very fact that the iron output of many foundries is sold far ahead into 1900 is an indication of the tremendous and successful activity in the business world.—Boston Record.

Korn Is King.

Have you heard of our wonderful corn this year? They say it will go sixteen pounds to the ear, That just a glance at it will fatten a steer, And that we can't husk it till next crop is here, Out in Kansas.

They say that the stalks reach as high as the well, You wouldn't believe it; it's no use to tell, Some ears are as large as a thirteen inch shell, And there will be corn both to burn and to sell, Out in Kansas.

They're looking for giants who can reach high enough, Without a step ladder to gather the stuff; Our court of visitation can't run a bluff And get cars to haul it, and that's where it's tough, Out in Kansas.

Perhaps ten cent corn you'll be able to buy; There's millions of seeds in it then, you'll de-scry, And when it is fed to the stock by and by The downtrodden farmers will be octupl, Out in Kansas. —A. & Bowley in Topeka Mail.

School Days Are Approaching.

And with this thought comes the companion thought—that of "our boys." The advantages of our grand free school system is to them invaluable. "The boy of today is the man of tomorrow" has been truly said. Yet, with all the liberal aids toward education, a responsibility rests upon the parent. They must see to it that their boy is well or respectably clothed and the markets of today in this line are well nigh as liberal as those of the free school system.



Little Men's Suits

These suits for boys from 9 to 16 years, are well made and tailored. They are made to stand the wear and tear of school plays and romps. They sell at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$3.75, \$4.25 and up to \$7. Or a

Fine Gashmere Suit

Made up strong and durable, looks nice, fits nice, wears nice. They will please. Price \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and up to \$7.

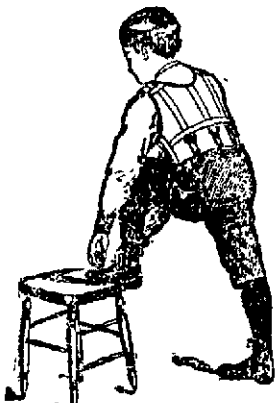


For the Little Fellows

Aged from 3 to 9 years, we are showing exceptional bargains both in fine and rough and ready suits. They were made for little fellows, and are sold at little fellows prices, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 and up to \$5.00.

Little Trousers

For boys from 3 to 16 years, excellent material and strongly made, 19c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50.



Little Waists

Both blouse and shirt waists made strong, with elastic suspenders, etc., from 25c to \$1.

Gaps for Boys

An assortment to choose from. Good value, every one, 25c to 50c. In fact anything and everything to fit out your boy for school at exceptional bargains. Come early and choose from a full stock. We can save you money.

M. GATSLICK,

Reliable Clothier,
66 Main Street.

BOSTON STORE | BOSTON STORE | BOSTON STORE

Friday and Saturday last 2 days of the Great Mill End Sale!

Friday and Saturday will be the last two days of this Great Sale. We intend to clean up every remnant and Mill End. Not one will be left. We are forced to do this, as the New Fall Goods are clamoring for room. So come everybody and you will not be disappointed in the Phenomenal Values we are giving.

Store Will Be Closed All Day Monday—LABOR DAY

Ginghams	Babies' Bonnets	Ladies' Underwear
Remnants of ginghams, all short lengths, the regular prices 12 1-2c and 15c yard, Mill End Sale 31-2c yard Johnson's dress ginghams, regular price 15c yard, Mill End Sale 4 3-4c yard	Babies' bonnets, that have been 25c and 50c, at 10 cents. Babies' bonnets, that have been 75c to \$1.25, at 25 cents.	We are bound to close out all summer underwear. Ladies' ribbed vests, worth 15c and 19c, at 10 cents. Ladies' fine lisle thread and silk vests that have been 50c, all to go at 25 cents. Children's summer vests, that have been 25c, to go at 12 1-2 cents.
Percales	Laces	Hosiery
Best 12 1-2c percales, Mill End Sale 5 1-2c yard	Torchon laces, that are worth 8c and 10c, at 4 1-2c yard. Oriental laces, that are worth 25c to 75c, at 9 cents yard.	Ladies' fast black hose, worth 12 1-2c, at 9 cents pair.
Towels	Gents' Unlaundered Shirts	Wrappers
All-linen towels that were 12 1-2c, Mill End Sale 9 cents	Some time ago we went out of the gents' furnishing department. We have left a lot of unlaundered shirts, the regular price was 50c and 75c, all to go at 29 cents.	All summer wrappers, that have been \$1 to \$1.50, to go at 59 cents. New fall wrappers, worth \$1, to go at 79 cents.
Birds' Eye Cotton		
18-inches diaper, worth 45c a piece, Mill End Sale 35c piece		

BOSTON STORE, Blackinton Bldg

New Columbia Theatre

One Jolly Week Beginning

Monday, Aug. 28

Matinee Daily, Beginning Tuesday

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

Engagement of America's most favorite musical organization

Waite's Comic Opera Company

AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Absolutely the largest, most expensive and elaborately equipped Popular Priced Musical Company in the World, including most of the old favorites with the added interest of a few that are new. Always great but never before thoroughly grand until now.

MR. JOS. W. SMITH, America's leading repertoire tenor.
MISS LOUISE MOORE, the beautiful lyric queen.
MISS IRENE MULL, America's great prima donna contralto.
MR. FRANK WOOLEY, the popular versatile comedy actor.
THE LILLY QUARTET, the Petite Dempsey Sisters, etc.
Just added the immensely popular comic opera artists
MR. WILLIE H. KOHLE and MISS LILLIE TAYLOR

Repertoire:

EVENINGS,
Wednesday, "The Bohemian Girl"
Thursday, double bill, Pinafore and Cavalcade Rusticana.
MATINEES,

Thursday, "Fra Diavolo."
Friday, "Maritana,"
Saturday, "The Mascott"

SPECIAL NOTICE—These prices are for this engagement only.

PRICES, Evening, 10, 20 and 30c

Matinee, 500 seats at 10c

Seats at Hastings' drug store,

Saturday morning.

NEW

City Lunch Room

10 1-2 Main St., over bakery.
Tel. call 118-5.
Theo. Perrault, Prop.
Jos. Terria, Mgr.
Accommodations for ladies and gentlemen.
Weddings, parties, church suppers and festivals supplied at special rates.

Grading and Sodding.

If you have Grading and Sodding, Concreting and Gutter Paving, or if you wish a new sidewalk made. Dump carts for all purposes.
FRED J. NICHOLS & CO.
Notch Road, North Adams, Mass., are the best in this section.

Call and See Us

And we will quote you prices that will suit the times on

D. & H. Coal,
Pittston Coal
Grain,
Pillsbury Best Flour,
Angelus Flour,
Pastry Flour,
Wood,
Hay,
Straw,
Poultry Supplies,

Sykes, Hodge & Arnold Co.

15 State Street. Richmond House Block.

FOR LABOR DAY.

Special Lot of Soft Madras Shirts

Just arrived. Going at cut price. Call and be convinced.

NEW NECKWEAR. FALL HATS AND CAPS.

All the latest styles. Your inspection invited, we can serve you best.

Sole agent for celebrated Melville Hats. None better, few as good.

...J. E. MILLER,

Exclusive Hatter and Furnisher.

112 Main Street.

...G. FRANK RIST...

The Popular Price Clothier and Furnisher,

No. 113 Main St., opp. Eagle St., North Adams

LABOR DAY OFFERINGS IN CLOTHING.

Our tables are piled high with new fresh goods for early fall buying. Don't neglect to inspect our goods and prices before purchasing a suit for fall. Our line is complete in every detail. Men's, Youths' and Boys' suits at lowest prices.

Everything that is new in Neckwear.

New fall styles in hats.

Medium Weight in Underwear.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

Money back if you say so.

...G. FRANK RIST...

Clothier. Hatter. Furnisher.

No. 113 Main St., opp. Eagle St., No. Adams

PRUDENT BUYERS

Can save money by looking at our south window. It is full of Enamel Ware.

Preserving Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sauce Pans, Etc. They are being offered at prices you cannot afford to pass.

J. M. DARBY'S HARDWARE STORE

49 Eagle Street, North Adams.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A complete traveler's guide, with railroad, street railway and postoffice timetables, will be found on page 5.

News items of interest are gladly received by The Transcript, and should be left at the office as early in the day as possible.

Communications on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must in every case be accompanied by the names of the writers (not necessarily for publication if good reason for withholding name is shown), and must be brief to insure publication.

Notices of meeting and events intended for the "North Adams Events" department must be left at the office by 10 o'clock in the morning to insure insertion.

The Transcript's telephone number for counting room and news departments is 230.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1715—Louis XIV. of France died after a reign of 72 years, the longest on record; among his last words were these: "I have loved war too much."

1729—Sir Richard Steele, essayist and dramatist, died at Langgunner, Wales.

1791—Lydia Huntley (Stearns), author, best known as Mrs. Stowe, died at North, Conn.; d. 1865.

1825—Locust Quintus (Cincinnati) Lamar, statesman and jurist, born in Putnam county, Ga.; died 1898.

1850—Jenny Lind reached New York.

1870—Battle of Sedan; resulted in the capture of the French army with Napoleon III. Date of the downfall of the second empire.

1892—Cholera on the increase in Hamburg and other points in Europe; President Harrison issued a circular order to quarantine immigrant ships 30 days.

1893—General Nathaniel P. Banks, a distinguished public man and a prominent Union volunteer army commander, died at Waltham, Mass.; born 1818.

TONIGHT'S EVENTS.

Columbia theater—Waite comic opera company.

Fifth annual dance of Kappa Phi Alpha society in Odd Fellows' hall.

F. M. T. A. baseball team social and dance in society hall.

Marshall and adds for C. L. U. field day at Pittsfield meet in C. L. U. hall.

Tunnel City circle, U. R. K. of P., special meeting.

Plumbers' union, special meeting.

Moulders' union meets.

Clan McIntyre meets.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Joseph Scully, a student at Bliss business college has, accepted a position with the Metropolitan insurance company at Adams.

—Mabel Berth, the Pittsfield boy whose disappearance was reported yesterday, is visiting in this city, and his parents know his whereabouts.

—The Shelburne Falls baseball team, with which several local teams have played, defeated the Greenfield team yesterday by the score of 18 to 12.

—Daniel Luther was taken to the Northampton asylum yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Frink. He had been at the police station for some days and in bad condition.

—The Boston and Albany road has of its own accord built under its tracks a sewer of 36-inch pipe to connect with the new surface sewer built on lower Ashland street by the city.

—M. V. Meade, the dancing instructor, will hold another social at Odd Fellows' hall Thursday evening, September 7. All who were invited to his previous receptions are invited to this.

—It is rumored that the Harlem railroad between Pittsfield and New York will soon double-track its line. Old bridges are being rebuilt and widened, and there are other indications of the coming change.

—Arrangements for the Kappa Phi Alpha dance this evening are all completed, and indicate the most successful affair of its kind in the history of the society. A very large attendance is expected.

—As Joseph Crocker and David Russell were driving up Main street in Col. Bracewell's carriage this morning the rear wheel on the right side of the carriage caught in the car tracks and collapsed. No other damage was done.

—The Grand Army excursion to Philadelphia will leave this city tomorrow morning at 10:25 over the Fitchburg. Tickets have been selling rapidly today, and as a result during the coming week Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Antietam and Washington will be visited by about 100 North Adams people.

—Roy Sagendorf of Great Barrington who was sent out of the state after killing a comrade and then returned, was before the district court here yesterday, charged with firing a revolver on the Lord's day. State Agent Norton was present. The case was continued until September 22, and in the meantime, it is understood, Sagendorf will secure a position in Hartford, Conn.

—Miss Clara Eddy of Randolph, Vt., who as reported in yesterday's issue, has been secured as teacher in the ninth grade at Drury, comes highly recommended, and with a record of valuable experience in teaching work. She has for several years held positions as principal of grammar schools, and is believed by the committee to be a most capable teacher for the difficult ninth grade work.

—The bound copies of the proceedings of the fifth annual convention of the New England Allied Printing trade which was held in this city June 13 and 14 have been received. With illustrations and advertisements the records make a pamphlet of 50 pages, which is handsomely gotten up. There are pictures of the new and old officers, including the newly elected secretary-treasurer, P. H. McMahon of this city.

—Wallace Fountain, who for the last eight years has been employed at the Wilson house, being tender for years has resigned his position there to accept a similar one in Johnstown, N. Y., to which place he will go Tuesday. Mr. Fountain has many friends in the city, who regret his departure. He is the inventor of a bottle which cannot be refilled, and which seems to meet all the requirements of this much sought article among bottlers. A patent is now pending on it, and when secured, the manufacture of the bottles will be

—William Browner, a boy employed at Sampson's shop, lost the end of his forefinger this morning in one of the machines. Dr. Stafford dressed the wound.

—The Canady-Clark baseball team will play the North Adams Juniors on Howland park at 3:15 tomorrow, for a small admission fee.

—The Painters and Decorators' union will hold a special meeting Sunday evening at 7:30. All members are requested to be present as the matter will be important.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Addison A. Hastings is spending a 10 days' vacation in Stockbridge and during his absence his place in Hastings' drug store is taken by H. M. Groves.

Dr. W. F. McGrath has returned from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he attended the funeral of Mrs. McGrath's mother.

George Hynes is in Boston for a week. Miss Mary B. Underhill of Boston, who has been visiting Mrs. C. H. Cutting, has returned to her home.

Mrs. William Terry of Meadow street is visiting relatives in Brewster, N. Y.

Professor and Mrs. Stearns of Hoosac street have just returned from a 10 weeks' vacation passed in the Adirondacks, Canada and the White mountains.

Miss Agnes Casey of Marshall street has returned from a five weeks' visit with friends in Springfield and Holyoke.

Walter Pennaman of Springfield is visiting friends in this city for a few days.

ANOTHER CLARKSBURG FIRE

Put Out By Local Department. Set by Small Boy

An alarm from box 51, corner of Brooklyn and East Brooklyn streets, called the fire department to Houghtonville at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The fire was in a small barn owned by William Wheeler and situated in Clarksburg a short distance beyond the city limits. As the department had got so near a line of hose was laid, and the men rushed to the fire, but water was not needed, the blaze being easily extinguished with the chemical engine.

One end of the barn was considerably burned, but the loss was small, probably not more than \$30 or \$40. It was not learned whether the barn is insured or not.

A small boy said the fire was set by another boy.

WILL NOT ENTER CAUCUSES

William Dobson's Candidacy Will be Independent

Candidate William Dobson, who is to be in the field for the mayoralty this fall, will not go before the caucuses for nomination. Since his name was put into the field for the fall with authority, there has been much speculation as to whether he would enter one of the caucuses for a regular nomination.

Today Mr. Dobson said that he was not planning to do this, but that he would run as an independent candidate, just as he did last year.

Death of M. G. Lesuer

An old and well known resident of the city passed away shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the death of Martin G. Lesuer, which occurred at his home, 50 Church street. He had been out of health for several years, and for the last few weeks his condition had been critical. His death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Lesuer was born at Whitingham, Vt., nearly 70 years ago and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lesuer, who moved to this city when he was 12 years old. He grew to manhood here and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked for several years. He also worked for some years in the cotton mills of the town. Forty-one years ago he bought a farm in Richmond, this county, but after living there for eight years he sold out and returned to this city, where he had since lived at his late home on Church street. He was a quiet, industrious and thrifty man and a respected resident.

Mr. Lesuer was twice married. His first wife was Miss Nancy Downing, whom he married in 1847. She died five years later. One child was born to them, but died in infancy. Forty-five years ago Mr. Lesuer married Miss Jane E. Kies of this city, who survives him. He also leaves one brother, Ephraim Lesuer of this city.

The funeral will be held at the house Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. A. Hamilton, pastor of the Methodist church, of which Mr. Lesuer was a member for many years, and the burial will be in Hillside cemetery.

No Band Concert Tonight

There will be no band concert this evening. The 14th and last of the season, which was scheduled for tonight, will be postponed until tomorrow evening, on account of the many other events for tonight, which call both for musicians and for the attention of the public.

BLACKINTON

William Lyons, who has been visiting friends here for a week, returned to his home in Waterford, N. Y., yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allendorph of Troy, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. Reese Richards and family.

Ellen C. Drake of Shelburne Falls is spending a few days here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Doane.

Mrs. Ambrose Schouler and children returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to her parents at Wonsocket, R. I.

Miss Grace A. Davis, who returned from Chatham, N. Y., Wednesday, left yesterday to continue her visit at Conway.

Mrs. John Strall left today for Worcester county, N. Y., on an extended visit of several weeks.

John S. Thomas and John Jones left yesterday to spend a week with friends in Blackinton.

The West Ends and Father Mathews of North Adams will cross bats on the Blackinton grounds Saturday afternoon.

M. K. Waite of Hoosac Tunnel, who has been acting station agent here during the vacation of George Brangan, has been appointed to a permanent position as station agent at East Jeffery, N. Y.

CLOSE OF MERRY-MAKING

Charity Whist and the Cake-Walk. Results of Festival

The midsummer merry-making for the benefit of the hospital came to a close last evening with the best attendance that there has been on any evening. The program was a very enjoyable one, and those who were there were very much pleased. Clapp's band furnished music, in selections and for the new Philippine dance by Ashley Hynes, which was a great success, judging from the applause received.

The living pictures were given again, Preston Brown gave a most enjoyable piano solo, and Mrs. Frank Preston pleased all with her character song. Miss Grace Davis and Mrs. Presby of New York gave recitations, and these were among the most pleasing numbers on the program. They were of different character, so that there was no monotony, and the applause for each was most hearty.

The feature of the evening was the cakewalk, in which there were six contesting couples, and there was fun in large quantities for the spectators. The first prize, two silk umbrellas, was awarded to Charles and Maggie Biders. The cake was given to George Nelson and Lucy Henderson. This was a huge and imposing affair, 40 inches in circumference, and decorated with 45 American flags, one for each state. It was built by McNeill.

A special prize was given by the ladies in charge to Frankie and Katie Alexander, the pickaninny walkers, who made a decided hit.

The "charity" whist party, held yesterday afternoon in the tent, was a great success. There were 50 tables, the players paying \$1 each. Some who bought tickets were not present and it was estimated that the party would net \$17.55. The prizes were as follows: First, Mrs. Jennie Bond, a beautiful fernery given by Mrs. A. C. Houghton; second, Mrs. George F. Simpson, a hand-painted brush and comb tray, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Wright; third, Miss Josephine Jolley of Newark, N. J., a silver pin tray given by Mrs. William Arthur Gallup; fourth, Mrs. George H. Kern, a card case given by Mrs. R. L. Henry; fifth, Mrs. E. A. McMillin, a card case; sixth, Miss Ellen Flagg, a hand-painted olive dish given by Mrs. Anna Baker.

After the game refreshments were served and the afternoon was very pleasantly passed by all present. There were quite a number of ladies present from out of town, among them being Mrs. W. B. Plunkett, Mrs. Mole, Mrs. J. C. Chalmers, Mrs. Follett, Miss Lucy Chalmers and Miss Daniel of Adams, Miss Underhill of Boston, Mrs. A. Mills of Pittsfield, Mrs. Hulme of Bennington, Vt., Mrs. Presby of New York, Miss Little Tuttle of Boston, Miss Darling of Los Angeles, Cal., Miss Roberts of New York, Mrs. William H. Lowden of Pawtucket, R. I., and Miss Charlotte Tuttle of Boston.

The ladies were so well pleased with the success of the party that it will be repeated next winter in some hall.

The attendance at the entire festival has not been such as was expected, although last evening it was better. The ladies cannot yet tell what the receipts will be, as there are a number of reports not yet in. It was feared at one time that there would be a deficit, but this will not be the case, although the returns will be far smaller than was hoped.

THE NEW LIBRARIAN

Miss Mabel Temple Secured. Miss Duntun to Remain as Associate

Beginning October 1, Miss Mabel Temple will become librarian of the North Adams public library. Miss Duntun, as associate librarian, is to remain and continue the invaluable service she has so long given to this community, but with the growth of the library, necessity arose for some one to share in the administrative work.

That Miss Temple, if she could be secured, should take this position, has been for several years in contemplation by the trustees.

Miss Temple was graduated from the New York State library school in 1900, and since 1894 has held the position of head cataloguer at the Brown University library, having had experience in other libraries during the four preceding years.

Military Funeral in Pittsfield

The funeral of Captain James E. Eastman was held at the residence of H. S. Russell in Pittsfield yesterday. Rev. R. S. Nichols officiated. The body was taken to the Pittsfield cemetery for burial in the Russell lot. The military burial service was read and Bugler Gorman of the Manning garrison sounded taps. The bearers were all members of the garrison, and consisted of Henry Rice, John Truden, George Hager, Herbert P. Ward, William H. Marshall and W. V. Downy. All the flags in Pittsfield were at half-staff during the day.

Among the Merchants.

Last two days of the great mill end sale at the Boston store.

Samuel Cully & Co. with their great round up sale offers special advantages to ladies.

Tuttle & Bryant, as usual, make for Saturday a big special offering with bargains galore.

Maxwell, the crockery dealer, shows elegant specimens in imported dinner sets and fancy China goods.

M. Gatslick talks of boys' school suits, waists, hosiery, etc.

Murdoch, the shoe dealer, offers free a useful present to every purchaser of school children's shoes. Also late styles in ladies' shoes at \$2.00.

G. Frank Rice, 113 Main street, the clothier, offers bargains for Labor day men.

Loneragan and Bissellon, the clothing and outfitters, make a specialty this week of boys' and children's school suits.

Spruill, the crockery dealer, offers bargains in fancy goods, new and beautiful.

Barnard & Co. offer bargains in Clays and Serges for men and boys.

Stockwell & Rossion call attention to fine meats, creamery butter, eggs and vegetables.

Peter Harrington has 500 pounds of poultry, ducks, etc., direct from Eagle Bridge going at prices to suit.

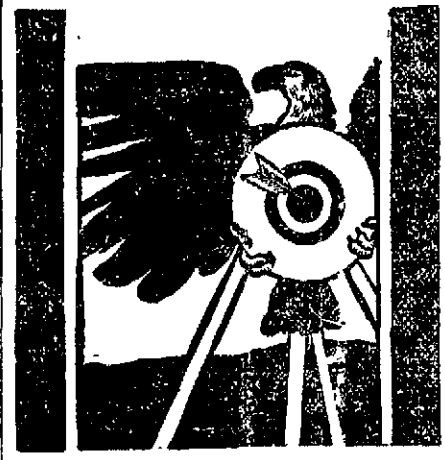
—Arrangements have been made with Loneragan & Bissellon to furnish the hats the Bricklayers' union members will wear Labor day and, members can secure them at the store tomorrow until closing time in the evening.

PLUMBERS' COMBINE IN FORCE

Local Men Who Have Bought Supplies at Cut Rates Shut off Today

Today, September 1, was the date set for the sending out of notices by the plumbers' combine in the eastern cities to the jobbers that they must not sell to plumbers not members of the combines. It is now claimed by some that owing to the formation of the new manufacturers' and jobbers' association, those notices will not be sent out, and that the plumbers will soon be called together again at Baltimore to see what they will do next. The developments of the next few days will be watched with interest.

There have been one or two notable cases in this city during the past few weeks in which men have purchased plumbing supplies from jobbers in New York and hired plumbers not in the local combine to do the work of putting it in, thus getting the whole thing done far cheaper than any combine plumber would do it. The combine plumbers have watched this in silence, saying simply that it couldn't happen after September 1, and they are now greatly interested in the outcome.



A wise man looks ahead and takes a good opportunity to invest early in something he must have for cold weather.

If you needed coal for the winter you wouldn't wait until the cold days come because you may suffer before it could be delivered.

It is especially desirable to look ahead on your winter outfit.

We Give You a Chance

Now to get prime winter suits under price. We secured a big lot of Serges and Clay suits for Men and Boys under price and they are selling big, in fact they have hit the mark, as our cut signifies.

Blue Serge Suits, winter weight, while this lot lasts, \$7.99 and 9.50. Pure worsted and fast colors, also prime grey clay suits, 20 ounces, at same price \$9.50 suit. Boy's long pant suits \$1.09 less. All sizes and a big lot to supply.

Labor Day Customers

Fall hats and all the fixings to properly dress for this great day.

Great Picking

On our medium weight counters for a few days. Men and Boy's suits. All right to wear until November 1, 1/4 and 1/2 less than old prices.

Keep Close in Touch

With us these days, as great values are arriving constantly. Nothing of the best in the market escapes us.

Barnard & Co.

FOR SALE—Ten R-I-P-A-N-S for 5 cents at 4 druggists. One gives relief.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned barbers agree to close our shops at 9 a. m. Labor Day, September 4:

S. H. Thibault,
J. J. Sullivan,
John G. Kelly,
Slade & White,
William Norman,
H. E. Baker,
G. A. Durand,
L. Vaughn,
F. E. Hinkieheirn,
C. M. Howard,
E. H. Post,
James Nagle,
H. D. Joran,
Lestly & Levold,
A. Lussier,
E. F. Durocher,
T. J. Powers,
A. Belanger,
J. Fontaine,
George Hiser.

SCHOOL...SHOES...

HARD KNOCKS



Yes, indeed, it is hard knocks—very hard knocks—the youth of today give their shoes in their rough play at school, and it is to meet these hard knocks that we have made such an extensive selection of serviceable school shoes.

SEE out school children's window, AND THE Useful Gift FREE TO EVERY PURCHASER

That is, with every purchase of school shoes we give a BEAUTIFUL PRESENT, most useful and daily serviceable at school.

A Few Offerings

LITTLE MEN'S SHOES Strongly made, spring heels, in sizes from 8 to 13, at \$1 and \$1.25.

YOUTH'S SHOES Reliable in every way, in sizes from 11 to 2, at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 BOY'S SHOES.

Sturdy little giants, good value, sizes 2 1/2 to 9, at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

CHILDREN'S SHOES Easy and durable with spring leather, sizes 5 to 8, at 50c, 75c and \$1. 1 size 8 1/2 to 10, 50c, 65c, \$1 and \$1.25.

MISSES' SHOES Sizes 11 to 2, exceptional value, weas good and gives comfort, at 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

These are a few of our bargains. They are school shoes, made for school wear and remember, with every purchase we give a useful and practical present. CALL AND SEE THEM.

Murdock's Shoe Store, Gatslick Bldg. Main St.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to request Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

BLISS BUSINESS COLLEGE OPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

LOOMIS' RESTAURANT, 43 Center St. Best Dinner in the City 25c

Leaders for Saturday

As usual Saturday we will give special leaders on ribbons and laces

Barrel of ribbon remnants 5c each. Thousands of yards of ribbon at 1c yard. Four pairs black hose now for 25c. \$7.50 fancy silk waists for \$4.50. Lot of Torchon laces at 5c yard.

Bargain in Wash Goods and Shirt Waists

Wash goods 7 1/2c. Shirt waists 25c and 39c.

Best Line of Gloves and Handkerchiefs in the city

Tuttle & Bryant.

EVERYTHING NEW and PRETTY

It is always a pleasure to visit a place where you know you are sure to see new things. Our arrivals yesterday are by far ahead of anything we have yet shown. Those who have been in our store will know what this means and those who have not yet seen

WE WELCOME YOU
SPRUILL'S New Crockery Store
96 Main St., Hoosac Savings Bank Block.

Boston Butter Co., 85 Main Street.

Trolley Cars from All Points Stop and Start Directly in Front of Our Store
BUTTER We carry the very best goods the market affords, but graded to suit any purse. We guarantee our stock and if not as represented, return it. Is not that fair? We can give you the best Vermont Creamery at 24 cents; New York State Creamery at 22 cents; New York State Dairy at 20 cents; a good dairy at 16 cents

CHEESE We are selling best full cream cheese at 15 cents a pound. Try it.

EGGS Fresh near-by eggs at 18 cents; New York State eggs at 16 cents; fresh Western eggs at 14 cents.

TEAS Our line of teas are A1. We can give you good teas at 35c, 40c and 50c, lowest prices, quality considered, in the city.

COFFEE Best Mocha and Java coffee at 30 cents. A good coffee at 16 cents.

Remember the Place.....

Boston Butter Co., 85 Main Street.

500 Pounds Poultry

Direct From Eagle Bridge. The Choicest in the Land.

Received today a choice consignment of Fine Young Fowls, prime quality, which we shall sell at

16 Cents per pound.

Also young Ducklings, and all other kinds of Meats and Provisions. PRICES RIGHT.

Harrington's Market, Center Street. North Adams.

Look in My Show Windows

Up to date Parlor and Library Tables. Cut Prices for a few days. Special Bargains in Baby Carriages and Go Carts. Saturday, July 29th, all going at half price.

J. H. CODY, Housefurnisher and Undertaker 22 to 30 Eagle street.

Picture Framing.

Semi-Annual Sale OF FINE TROUSERINGS.

During the next 30 days we shall sell \$10, \$11, \$12 and \$13 from trousers for \$7 and \$8. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity of getting a good supply of high grade trousers at a small cost.

We are also giving a large reduction on all summer goods as we wish to greatly reduce stock before inventory.

P. J. BOLAND, Tailor and Furnisher. Boland Block.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN ASSAULTED.

Drunken Stranger Attempts Outrage, But Was Frightened Away, Still at Large. Victim Suffering from Shock.

The entire town was aroused last evening to a pitch of intense excitement by the startling news that a woman by the name of Rose Grove had been assaulted by a man on Stone Hill. Fortunately the man was frightened away before he had accomplished his purpose. Miss Grove is from Washington, D. C., and is housekeeper for Archibald Hopkins on South Street. She has been in the habit of taking daily walks about the hills, and yesterday afternoon she started for Stone Hill. She had nearly reached the top of the hill when a man jumped in front of her and grabbing her by the throat threatened to kill her if she made a noise. A fierce struggle followed, from which she received several bad bruises. Her screams attracted the attention of three young ladies who are spending the summer at W. O. Adams', and who were also out for a walk. They immediately started for her rescue and succeeded in scaring the brute away.

Miss Grove was taken home in a helpless condition, as she was thoroughly overcome by the brutal manner in which she had been treated and the terrible fright which she received. The fiend had clutched her throat in such a manner as to break the skin and leave her throat in a raw condition. Her shoulders as well as both arms were badly bruised. The sleeve from one arm was nearly torn off. When seen last evening she was very nervous and it will be some time before she entirely recovers from the shock.

The man seemed to be partly under the influence of liquor and carried a pint bottle of whiskey in his pocket, which fell out during the struggle and broke. It was some time after the outrage that the sheriff was notified and it was not until after dark that the officers were all on the search. A description was given of the man, as being about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather dark complexion, with dark mustache. He wore a black suit of clothes and a black slouch hat. He was seen by several parties as he made his way up South Street before reaching the hill and a good description of the man was obtained. He spoke to two young ladies who were driving, asking them if they would not take a walk with him. He was later seen as he passed the golf house and passed on up the hill.

The officers as well as several people from town went out all night looking for the man but without any results. The town has been thoroughly aroused over the outrage and several men volunteered to help in the search.

TO TAKE PART IN SPORTS.

The Williamstown Athletic club will go to Dalton next Monday to take part in the athletic meet. The entries have been made for the following events: 1/4 and 1/2 mile foot race, P. K. 100 yds dash, 100, 200 and 400. Hobbins; Hammer throw, Hull; hammer throw and shot put, Stocking. In the 14 mile bicycle race and one mile bicycle race, Ranschausen, Knigsen and Davison; 100 yards dash and pole vault, Watson. The young men are very hopeful of winning a few prizes. Several young men from town will accompany them.

Monday evening Miss Florence M. Cragg gave her final entertainment at Round Lake before a large and enthusiastic audience, thus closing a very successful season. On Tuesday evening the ladies tendered Miss Cragg a reception at the residence of Mrs. C. Bosworth. Several selections were given by the mandolin and guitar club, also readings and songs by Mrs. DeNovelle and Mrs. Schiller of New York, whose artistic work was most enthusiastically received.

The Congregational church fair closed last evening with a musicale under the direction of Mr. Seelye. The hall was well filled and everything passed off in a very pleasant manner. The final receipts are not yet known but it is expected that it will surpass any affair of the sort ever given in town.

John Gorman of West Newton was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Waldo and two daughters, Ethel and Elizabeth, who have been spending the summer at E. A. Town's on Southworth Avenue, returned to their home in Troy, N. Y., yesterday.

Miss Maude Rising of Hopedick Falls, N. Y., was in town yesterday for a short visit.

Miss Nellie Rosely of Spencer, N. Y., is visiting relatives in town.

John Smith has purchased a driving horse of Miss Cardwell of Riverside. The coachman from a town gave a ride to South Williamstown last evening.

Lewis Draper of Troy, N. Y., made a short visit to town yesterday.

Miss Ethel Patterson has returned from a six weeks' visit at Long Island. The plasterers have begun work at the Y. M. C. A. building.

For Sale—30 laying hens, 120 chickens and 50 broilers. Inquire of William Evans, Water Street.

DRINK GRAIN-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grain and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about 1/4 as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink, 15 and 35c.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kopy's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25c and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

REPORT ON ALASKA.

Favorable to Sheep and Cattle Raising on Kodiak Island.

F. V. Coville, one of the botanists of the agricultural department, has just returned to Washington after two months spent in scientific research in Alaska, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Coville was a member of the party which E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate of New York, took to Alaska. The party left Seattle May 21 and returned Aug. 1. They went on a chartered steamer and explored all the islands and western coast of Alaska as far north as the Arctic ocean.

"We gathered an enormous amount of material, which will take about a year to get in shape for publication," said Mr. Coville, "but one of the most interesting facts that I noted is the possibility of sheep and cattle raising in Alaska, especially sheep raising. On Kodiak island, which contains about 3,000,000 acres, I found that the grass grew to the height of two feet and would furnish excellent grazing for sheep and cattle."

"The mercury seldom goes below zero, and men who live on the island have for years raised small flocks of sheep for their own use, and the sheep wintered without any other food than that which they picked up. The snowfall not being heavy, the sheep were able to find grazing all winter. The question of transportation might make it impracticable for cattle raising, but wool can be shipped by slow going steamers, and I see no reason why enterprising ranchmen could not raise millions of sheep on Kodiak island and along the coast of the peninsula close to the island, for there are miles of the coast line of the peninsula where the grazing is as luxuriant as on our western farms."

WARREN LIKES ALASKA.

Pen Picture of the Glories of the Klondike Country.

Cy Warren, the magazine writer, has just returned to Seattle from the Klondike with vivid impressions, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He says:

"I wouldn't believe my own father if he told me things about Alaska even if he had lived there for years, for I know he could not tell the truth about that country. Nobody can. They told me about mosquitoes and that I would have to go coated in a thick immersion of pennyroyal to save my life, but I didn't see a single mosquito all the while I was gone, and I don't believe one ever saw that country. Such marvellous scenery as passed us on our way down and up the river defies the world to equal."

"The most heroic persons in Alaska are the women. They are so enthusiastic that they take your breath away and make you like the country whether you want to or not. They don't care for the hardships. I went over to Atlin to see what there was. The people there are just getting their affairs straightened out by Judge Irving of Hamilton, Ont. He is fixing the claim jumpers. All he says is: 'Mr. Jumper, I have no use for you. You are no better than a thief.' And the people know they are going to get justice. The same condition is at Dawson."

MEN OF MARK.

The inauguration of President Hadley of Yale university will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Bailey Harrell, who recently died in Cleveland, was the first Sunday school teacher of ex-President Harrison.

Surgeon Eugene Wadsworth of the United States medical corps has been detailed to attend the medical conference to be held in Brussels.

Professor Houtgen of Rontgen ray fame is to be transferred from Wurzburg to Munich university in October next, to succeed the late Professor Lommel.

S. W. Livingston of Chicago, who has just been chosen president of the Young People's Christian union, is only 28 years old. He was graduated from Monmouth college in 1895.

Governor Joseph D. Sayers of Texas owns the first federal flag captured by the Confederates in the war of the rebellion. He intends presenting it to the State Historical society.

Nikola Tesla's new laboratory on Pike's peak is a long wooden structure, with a high veranda. Tesla has withdrawn of late more and more from his friends and is becoming quite a recluse.

Frank Chapin Bray, who has succeeded Dr. Theodore L. Flood as editor of the Chautauquan, is only 33 years old. But he has had long experience in the newspaper business. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1890.

Dr. Richard Kandi, the German traveler whose recent journey to the sources of the Nile has attracted much attention, is to be paid an annual salary of 7,000 marks by the German foreign office to enable him to continue his explorations.

Anthony Huddleson, the first white settler in Pierce county, Wis., has just passed his one hundredth birthday in life and seems to enjoy robust health, being seen every day in his garden swinging his hoe with the vigor of a man of 20. He attributes his longevity to a contented mind.

For Fine Watch Repairing

GO TO...

RANSFORD, the Jeweler,
Corner Water and Main Streets,
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

DR. CHARLES D. TERRY,
Dentist,
Water street, corner of Main street,
Williamstown, Mass.

DR. C. T. KINSMAN,
Dentist,
Noyes' block, Spring St., Williamstown.

SOLDIERS' IN AFRICA.

How British Army Would Regard a War With Boers.

VIEWS OF TWO ENGLISH FIGHTERS.

Corporal Ridgwell and Private Barrett, With Buffalo Bill, Tell of Their Thrilling Experiences—Reverence of Natives For the Imperial Soldier. Dangers of Scouting.

War between the Boers and the English would be hailed with loyal shouts on the part of the British soldiers connected with "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West. At least two of the dashing English riders know all about active campaigning in South Africa and took part in several of the most exciting activities connected with the subjugation of the Matabeles and the Mashonas. These two men are Corporal Ridgwell and Private William Barrett, who are members of the Seventh ("Queen's Own") hussars and are in the United States on leave of absence.

In the event of hostilities between the forces of her majesty and Oom Paul these soldiers will be sure to be recalled, as they belong to the regular reserve of the British army, which is made up of the men who have served five years "with the colors" in the field and are spending the remaining seven years of their enlistment in readiness to respond to the call to arms. The views of these seasoned young soldiers regarding the South African situation and the kind of campaigning which will take place if the Boers do not accede to the demands of Great Britain are of interest, says the Chicago Evening Post. They declare that every English soldier who has served in South Africa and understands the treatment to which the uitlanders of the Transvaal have been subjected by the Boers will go into the fight with a spirit born of patriotism and will be inspired by the feeling that he is contending for a principle.

In the opinion of these old campaigners there could be but one result of a conflict with the Dutch republic, and that would be an immediate and overwhelming victory for the British. They point out the fact that England controls the three gateways into that country, that the Boers would be unable to land supplies and that there are 12,000 available British soldiers in India, whence transports would be able to make the trip in six days. Then the feeling of the natives is strong against the Boers owing to the fact that the latter hold the natives in practical slavery. Many are unmercifully flogged by their Dutch masters on the slightest provocation. This harsh treatment serves to keep the natives ready to join in anything which promises them the slightest relief from their servitude.

"It is undoubtedly true," said Corporal Ridgwell, "that the Boers are well supplied with the latest arms and have the advantage of being thoroughly entrenched in a rocky, hilly country, with which they are perfectly familiar. Their weakest point is their blindness to the strength of the British army. They are obtuse in the highest degree, and it is impossible to make them understand that there are more British troops than they have personally seen. This stupidity is so pronounced as to be absurd. No doubt President Kruger grasps to a degree the strength of his opponent from a military standpoint, but it is quite certain that his chief advisers and his people in general entertain the belief that they can easily whip England. It would probably be impossible to find a people more blindly insular than the Boers."

It is a matter of no little surprise to Barrett and Ridgwell to find that Scout Burnham, who served the Chartered company in the Matabele campaign of 1897, is not almost as well known in America as "Buffalo Bill." "I am astonished," said Barrett, "that Burnham's name is not known throughout the United States. His fame in South Africa is great, and his dashing exploit in putting an end to Ohmda, the great 'witch doctor' and chief of the Matabeles, made him a hero among the soldiers as well as among the people. All the circumstances surrounding his feat were of a kind to bring about this result, and the exploit itself was one of the most exciting I ever witnessed. I never heard Burnham called by any other name or title than 'scout.' He was about 35 years old when he won fame and was a typical American in appearance. He was born and reared in the United States, so I was told, but chanced to drift out to South Africa, where he found opportunity for indulging his love of adventure."

"The cause of the uprising was the power the great witch doctor exerted over his followers by appealing to their superstitions. I led them that by reason of his conjurings the bullets of the English would have no more effect on them than so many drops of water. This and many other things of a similar character they firmly believed, with the result that they seemed to lose their natural human fear. Consequently it was determined by those in command of the British troops that the witch doctor must be taken dead or alive, and orders were issued to that effect. To aid in this result Scout Burnham was furnished by the Chartered company for a guide and leader in tracking the chief. The Matabeles had, it was believed, taken refuge in a certain cave near the top of a hill, the approach to which was by a narrow ravine studded with a peculiar thorn bush having long, white thorns which do savage work on the limbs of the man or horse that attempts to force a way through the undergrowth."

"We were camped on the plain at the beginning of this ravine, and Burnham started out with two picked men to make a reconnaissance. Every man who saw them go into the thicket knew that they were taking big chances of not returning. They went forward cautiously as far as they could and dismounted almost at the beginning of the ground covered with huge boulders in front of the cave. These rocks were spread over quite an area of the hillside and afforded the natives an ideal ambush."

"Suddenly the witch doctor appeared at the mouth of the cave, and at

the same instant Burnham must have caught a glimpse of the blacks behind the boulders. At any rate, he saw they were in a trap and fired at the breast of the chief just in time to escape the spear that was thrown at his head. Then the men leaped on their horses and made a dash down the hill for the ravine. Of course the firing was a signal for sending the troops at hot pace up the ravine, where they met Burnham and his men. With the old witch doctor dead and his strange power over the tribesmen at an end the fight was of short duration and resulted in as significant a victory as had been hoped for."

"Yes," interrupted Ridgwell, "the caves in the hills were the places to which the natives always retreated when hard pressed. It was in these places that they stored their grain, and they could have stood a long siege in those subterranean passages if it hadn't been for the fact that they were without water. We had been back in camp at Gwelo only a short time when orders came taking us to Mashonaland. Baden Powell was in command of the imperial forces, with Colonel Paget second. The Mashonas were driven to a big hill which we later found was honeycombed with caves."

"Almost all the natives regard the imperial soldier with peculiar reverence and will never deliberately fire upon him, even in a general engagement, unless strongly pressed. This was shown by the fact that the South African volunteers were the men who suffered in a battle with the natives. The death rate among the men with helmets was comparatively low. There was also a general disposition on the part of the Matabeles and the Mashonas to talk and parley with the imperial troops. These conditions combined to make the volunteers bitter toward their black foes, while the latter stood in superstitious awe of the men with the helmets."

"Well, when we closed in on the Mashonas, having surrounded the hill, the blacks disappeared into their caves, into which we at once began to throw shells, having a battery of mule back and tripod guns with us. Finally the big chief, whose name was pronounced Mashongombe, stalked boldly out of the mouth of the cave and was evidently intending to enter into a parley with the commander of the imperial forces. But a detail of volunteers was standing near, and before the chief had an opportunity to surrender he was riddled by a volley. That broke the backbone of the uprising. The fight in the caves lasted 36 hours."

"The blunderbusses, or elephant guns, used by the natives are wicked things of enormous bore. The soldiers called them 'family guns,' for the reason that the charges found in those which fell into our hands appeared to have been made up by all the members of the warrior's household. The charge was a mixture of pot legs, buttons, scraps of telegraph wire, stones and bits of metal in almost every shape. These arms were never fired from the shoulder, but from the hip. The women are fully as good fighters as the men—in fact, I have seen some of the latter hide behind their wives, thinking the English would not fire on a woman warrior."

"When going out on a scouting expedition, it is impossible to take rations for more than about two weeks. After these give out one must rely on game, but if this is not to be had wild peanuts and maize are the staple articles of the campaigner's diet. Sometimes he gets down to horse meat, and I can testify from experience that it is not so bad as might be thought. The worst sufferings of the soldier in the South African bush arise from the lack of water. The natives in time of war are quick to appreciate this fact and destroy the wells after having taken out a good supply of water for themselves."

"Quite a number of soldiers in the 'Queen's Own' had terrible experiences as a result of getting lost. Sergeant Major Hindsley became separated from the troops and wandered for five days about the hills and plains. He had no weapon of any kind, but fortunately chanced to pick up the bottom of a broken bottle thrown aside by some hunter, and with this he managed to scoop up water enough to keep him from perishing of thirst. Search parties were sent out in all directions, and at night rockets were sent up to attract his attention. It developed, however, that his situation of nights was not favorable to taking advantage of the friendly signals. Lions were many in that section, and they compelled him to take refuge in a tree every night and remain until broad daylight. At the end of five days we found the poor fellow and finally nursed him around all right. But one officer who was lost for three days became insane and died as a result of his experience."

"Hunting the various kinds of deer and splendid game birds is the main sport of the soldier in South Africa. Of course he is fond of football, cricket and the various athletic sports of the camp. G. orally speaking, I think the soldiers prefer life in South Africa to service in India. The latter is like an oven, but in Africa there is more chance to breathe, and the civilized districts are more like the towns of the northern lands."

POLITICAL QUIPS.

"In case Mr. Bryan should succeed next time there would be a chance of Mr. Hogg succeeding Mr. Root in the war department."—Washington Post.

"The reason once of the general land office at Washington has decided that the government owns the 'Wind cure.' This does not refer to the United States senate, but to certain territory in South Dakota."—Chicago Post.

Notice to Water Takers

From this date until further notice the use of hand hose and all kind of lawn sprinklers is strictly forbidden under penalty of the water being shut off by the Superintendent of Water Works from such premises where this rule is not enforced with. This order will be enforced and the police officers will report all cases to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works.

J. L. TEMPLE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

August 21st, 1899.

NEW SIX INCH CANNON.

Wonderful Range of Guns For Future American Warships.

A WORLD'S RECORD ECLIPSED.

Major Ingalls Finds by His Latest Calculations That the New Type Six Inch Gun Can Send a Shot Nearly Fifteen Miles—His Remarkable Accuracy.

The firing capabilities of the new high powered 6 inch guns designed for future ships of the United States navy and for coast defense batteries have just been determined by calculations made by Major James M. Ingalls, First United States artillery, says the New York Post. Major Ingalls finds that one of the new 6 inch guns can throw a projectile a distance of 14.76 miles. The greatest range ever obtained hitherto by a piece of ordnance was 12 1/2 miles. This latter range was recorded for a 9.45 inch Krupp gun, which was fired on the Meppen range in Germany in 1892. Previous to the German long distance shot the record was held by a 9.2 inch English gun, which was fired at Shoeburyness on the occasion of the jubilee celebration in 1888. Major Ingalls' calculations for the new type 6 inch gun are based on a muzzle velocity for the projectile of 3,000 foot seconds and a weight of shell of 105 pounds. The gun he lays at an angle of elevation of 45 degrees. The maximum ordinate, or the culmination point attained by the shell in its flight, is 30,549 feet. In other words, the shell attains a height above the muzzle of the gun of 30,549 feet. The total time consumed by the shell in its flight is 82.5 seconds.

Major Ingalls has long been identified with the Artillery School for Officers at Fort Monroe. He is the officer who, previous to the firing of the famous Shoeburyness shot in England, made the closest calculation as to where the shell would fall. While many foreign officers placed the fall of the projectile at points varying from 1,500 to 3,000 yards in rear of where the shell actually fell, Major (then Captain) Ingalls' calculation was only 10 yards short. The wonderful part of it all is that in working back with the actual atmospheric data which prevailed at Shoeburyness at the moment of firing Major Ingalls was able to place the shot, by calculation, practically in the very hole it made.

The time of 82.5 seconds, which Major Ingalls says will be consumed by the flight of a 6 inch shell, exceeds by 12.3 seconds the time occupied by the German record shot in 1892. The German shot, in ranging to a distance of 12 1/2 miles, obtained a maximum height of 21,456 feet. The enormous muzzle velocity of 3,000 foot seconds, which Major Ingalls uses as a basis for his calculations, is an actuality which has been afforded by the new smokeless powder of the United States. About the best velocities obtained "broad" from 6 inch guns at present are less than 2,800 foot seconds.

The new battleship Maine and her sisters, Ohio and Missouri, will each carry sixteen 6 inch guns. The 6 inch guns used by the American fleet at Manila and which did such excellent service there, require for each gun a crew of 12 men. It is deemed good work if one of the old type 6 inch guns can maintain aimed fire at the rate of 15 shots per minute. Generally speaking, the rate of aimed fire is one shot per minute. For the new 6 inch guns a rate of nine shots per minute is recorded, and this rate of fire has been secured, it is declared, by a gun's crew numbering only four men.

The new 6 inch guns will be 50 calibers long, or 25 feet. The majority of the new English 6 inch naval guns have a length of 23 feet 3 inches. The English 6 inch weapons employ shells weighing 100 pounds. When using a charge of 25 pounds of cordite, the English 6 inch gun yields a muzzle velocity of 2,750 feet, with a resultant in muzzle energy of 5,340 foot tons. Owing to the enormous velocities afforded by the new smokeless powder of the United States, the necessity of keeping down the weight of navy shells in order to insure flatter trajectories no longer exists, and already steps are being made looking to an increase in the weight of projectiles for a number of naval calibers. From what can be learned, the new weights will approximate closely to those now employed by the army. The navy 8 inch gun uses a 250 pound shell, the army 8 inch gun a 300 pound shell. The navy 12 inch gun employs an 850 pound projectile, as compared with 1,050 pounds for the army 12 inch. The advantages afforded by the larger shell are greater carrying capacity for contained explosive and an increased energy of impact on comparatively low chamber pressures.

Devey's \$4,000 Breakfast.

Let's go kind of early, 's'ed o' gettin' rash. You 'ud w' four thousand dollars is a hefty lot o' cash.

Let's have ambrosia by the ton an' nectar brought in kegs.

At dinner; but for breakfast, why not bumble him an' eggs?

There's one peculiar fact about the most o' mortal clay.

Their appetites is tender in the fore part o' the day.

It takes some hours fur hunger to get steady on its legs.

An in the meantime all one needs is jec' some hum an' eggs.

The admiral ain't a man from whom the public should expect achievements in digestion. His is feats of intellect.

Although his brains ain't built like ours, his stomach doubtless begs.

At breakfast time for common, strength sustains him an' eggs.

—Washington Star.

All that is needed now to convict Dreyfus is the evidence. The intent, the desire, the determination, are all there. All that is lacking is the proof of the defendant's guilt, but perhaps the court will overlook a little omission like that.—New York Mail and Express.

The murderous assault upon M. Labori is not the only tragedy of the famous "affair," and there is no saying that it is the culminating one. But it may be said with all confidence that as the list of these crimes increases, if it does increase, the criminals will be found where they always have been—on the side of the prosecution.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TEA EXPERIMENTS.

Progress of Cultivation in the South Carolina Garden.

Dr. Charles U. Shepard, who is in charge of the experimental tea garden at Summerville, S. C., has made a report to the secretary of agriculture covering the progress made up to date, says the Washington Star. He says there are now about 50 acres of land under tea cultivation and that 3,000 pounds were sold last year at a profit of 25 per cent. It is estimated that when all the plants now growing arrive at maturity they will yield 10,000 pounds annually. Dr. Shepard expresses this opinion that the fact that the tea plants yielded through last winter, when the most intensely cold weather in the history of the section was experienced, is a guarantee that the weather conditions will prove satisfactory.

The labor problem, he says, has been solved by establishing a school for the education of negro children in tea picking. The quality of the tea also has proved satisfactory. Of the black tea he says: "It has a distinctly characteristic flavor," like some of the choicest oriental teas, its liquor has more strength than its color indicates. The green tea, he says, has attracted keen interest in the trade and among consumers, and he adds that "oriental teas can hardly furnish the like in the United States."

Native Troops in Negroes.

The provisional government established by General Smith is working splendidly, and the native soldiers, armed with Springfield, are pronounced as excellent militiamen. Major Sims will remain in the Philippines and recruit a regiment of native soldiers in Negroes at once, says the Manila American of July 4. The only fighting to be done in Negroes is against the bandits, who have always lived and operated in the mountain fastnesses. Under the leadership of Americans the Filipino or native soldiers are making occasional campaigns against this class and are doing magnificent work, bagging five or six every week or so. With insignificant squads of armed soldiers it has been possible to penetrate 60 or 70 miles into the interior of the island.

Lightning knocked a child from its mother's arms during a storm at Odella, Ga.

A Maine hunter claims to have once had his pipe lighted by a flash of lightning.



OF course the advantage of the gas range is more apparent in the summer time, for the first and most powerful appeal that it makes to the user is its coolness. But after you become familiar with it, you find it an all-the-year appliance, for its economy and cleanliness and speed and ease are attributes valuable in all seasons.

North Adams Gas Light Company

Do You Want a Nice Home At a Low Cost?

Look at No. 28, North Holden Street.
Look at No. 13, East Brooklyn Street.

Prices on these are away down, the terms liberal and there are others.

Remember—Every Description of Insurance.

HARVEY A. GALLUP,
BOLAND BLOCK.

M. CAVANOUGH

13 Main Street, North Adams, Mass.
SPECIAL FOR LABOR DAY.

A six bottle case of choice wine and liquors as follows:

1 bottle of Rye, 1 bottle Bourbon, 1 bottle Gin, 2 bottles of Sherry Wine, 1 bottle Port Wine.

Price per case \$3.50.

les and Lager in halves and quarters.

1-2 barrel P. B. Ale. 1-2 Lager.
1-4 " " " 1-4 Lager.

ALSO FINE OLD WINES.

Port Wine per gallon \$1.25.

Sherry " " " 1.25.

Claret in sealed gallon jugs \$1.

M. CAVANOUGH

13 Main Street.

INSURANCE of all Kinds

TINKER & RANSFORD.
Office over Adams National Bank, The Leading Agents.

"Round Up Sale"

Ends Wednesday, Sept. 6th, therefore we are determined to greatly reduce our stock in order to make room for new fall goods.

Free of Charge

We will make you a dress skirt free of charge if you buy dress goods at 50 cents or more a yard.

75 pieces 35-inch wide percales, regular 12½c percales, for the Round Up Sale at only 6½c a yard.
25 pieces 36-inch wide, 12½c percales, for the Round Up Sale at only 5c a yard.
45 pieces fine ginghams, desirable patterns and colors, 12½c a yard, for the Round Up Sale at only 7c a yard.
15 pieces flannellettes, dark colors, regular price 10c, for the Round Up Sale only 5c.
10 pieces white shaker flannel, for the Round Up Sale 4½c a yard.
25 pieces 38-inch unbleached cotton, regular price 6c, for the Round Up Sale 4½c a yard.
5 pieces table damask, bleached, for the Round Up Sale at 21c a yard.
3 pieces fine table linen, very fine finish, regular price 75c, choice for the Round Up Sale at only 50c a yard.
2 pieces 72-inch wide table linen, very fine finish, regular price \$1.25, choice for the Round Up Sale only \$1 a yard.
2 pieces 72-inch wide very fine quality, regular price \$1.50, for the Round Up Sale at only \$1.18 a yard.

Basement Salesrooms

We have made some effective reductions in our straw matting stock; two lots at quote.
45 rolls heavy Chinese matting large assortment of colors and patterns, we have sold them all season at 40c, Round Up Sale Price 25c a yard.
50 rolls straw matting splendid patterns and colors, regular price 25c, Round Up Sale Price 15c a yard.

Special lots will be taken from our reserve stock every day and offered as extra bargains during this sale.

S. M. Cully & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

TO RENT.

Tenement of six rooms, No. 3 Marietta street. Low rent. Inquire at 130 East Main street. Mrs. S. Thayer. 1367
A nice tenement at 12 Summer street. Inquire at 10 Summer St. 1368
Good tenement, 7 rooms, \$5 per month. Inquire 83 West Main street. 1369
A seven-room tenement, all the latest improvements. Opposite fair ground entrance. Inquire No. 18 West Main St. 1370
Cottage, 5 Park avenue, with or without barn. Inquire on premises or at 219 W. Main St. 1371
A 5-room tenement to rent. Inquire M. P. Ryan, 84 E. N. street. 1372
A 5-room tenement, bath, hot and cold water, in new brick block off Center street. Inquire C. F. Barden, 3 Freeman Ave. 1373
Furnished rooms. Inquire at 3 Ash and St. 1374
Four new tenements on Laurel avenue. Inquire at the office of W. H. Bennett, 2 Adams National bank block. 1375
Store in old post office block. Inquire of C. W. Gallup, North Adams saving. 1376
Boarding house, State street, 13 rooms, steam heat. Apply to E. A. Richardson. 1377
Two six room tenements and one five room tenement, all modern improvements, on Stacewell avenue, near Chase avenue. Inquire C. A. Card, 2 New Blackinton block. 1378
A tenement in post office block, all modern conveniences. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank block. 1379
One 7-room tenement, rear 2 Central avenue. Porter, E. Swift property. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank block. 1380
Two tenements, Richardson property, State street. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank block. 1381
A six-room tenement with all modern conveniences, corner of Hoosac and Ashland streets. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank block. 1382
Store at No. 15 Eagle street. Inquire Kearn's drug store. 1383
Desirable corner room with alcove, bedroom. Centrally located, in good residence neighborhood. Address, Private Transcript, office. 1384
A 5-room cottage and also a 5-room tenement. Inquire at Thomas Egan, 39 Hall street. 1385
Tenements. Inquire at the office of Ash & Arnold. 1386
Tenements, from \$5 to \$15 per month. Inquire E. E. Pike, Adams National Bank block. 1387
Desirable tenements to rent. Inquire 112 Third street. 1388
Office corner Bank and Main street. Boland block, steam heat and running water. Inquire P. J. Boland. 1389
A new modern tenement with steam heat. B. J. Boland. 1390

WANTED.

Girl for housework and assist with children in small family. No cooking. No 5 Highland avenue, near normal school. 1391
A McKay chambermaid on e for sole leather work. W. G. Cady & Co's. 1392
A house waitress. Apply at City dining rooms, Main street. 1393
Immediately an experienced waitress at the Berkshire Hotel sanatorium. 1394
A competent girl for general housework, middle-aged person preferred. Call 506 P. M., 135 East Main St. Mrs. J. H. Emigh. 1395
A competent girl for general housework. Apply at the principal's home, normal school. 1396
A waitress at the Sand Springs. Call at Dr. Lloyd's, Cole block, Williamstown, between 2 and 5 o'clock. 1397

LOST

A small velvet cape on Church street. Finder will please return to the Transcript office. 1398

FOUND.

A blue silk lined jacket south of Farnum's house, Zionville. Owner can have same by calling at Transcript office and paying charges. 1399
Smoke IDOL B, a superior 10c cigar. 1400
Smoke Banquet, a High Grade 5c cigar. 1401

Transcript gives all the news. Twelve times a week. Delivered by carrier.

THE WATER SHORTAGE

Board of Health Order Forbidding Use of Pumped Water Excites Discussion

PUMPS WILL START MONDAY

And Water Will be Analyzed After Pipes Are Cleaned. Four Inspectors For Leaky Plumbing. August's Small Rainfall

With the order of the board of health, published yesterday, forbidding the city to use the water from the pumping station until it has been again analyzed, the threatened water famine has become a subject of great seriousness. Extra provision has been made for haste in the inspection of all the plumbing in the city, street sprinkling has been stopped, and every precaution is being taken.

The pump will be started next Monday morning, in all probability, and as announced in this paper some days ago, will be run for about three days to clean the pipes, which have not been used for three years. The water thus pumped will be run into the sewers. Then a sample of the water will be taken and sent away for analysis, which will be asked for as quickly as it can be made. By next Saturday evening the city should know what the decision in regard to its purity this time is.

If it can then be used, it will be turned into the reservoir, if the need still continues. If it cannot be used, there will apparently be little to do except keep on harboring what water is in the reservoir, with perhaps additional restrictions in regard to its use.

The Question of Purity

The action of the board of health in forbidding the use of the well water has aroused a great deal of discussion. The water was examined many times when it was in use before, and it was the general opinion of city officials and physicians that these analyses showed it to be pure and safe to use for drinking water. The board, however, insists that it is dangerous, and believes that it should be permanently condemned.

There has been no doubt at any time that to begin its use would mean an epidemic of stomach troubles in the city, lasting perhaps a week or two weeks. This would naturally result from changing drinking water in the summer time, combined with the fact that the well water is much colder than the reservoir water, and much harder. Several physicians have said in speaking of it that if people would use proper precautions in drinking the water, recognizing that it was cold and of a different quality, there would be little sickness resulting, but that in any case the trouble would not be serious, and would last only a short time.

Other physicians who have been seen side with the board of health and say that the use of the water would undoubtedly result in an epidemic of disease through the city which would be more serious than mild stomach troubles.

The Plumbing Inspection

The number of inspectors who are examining all the plumbing in the city for leakage has been increased to four. Superintendent Dodge having put two of his men on to assist Inspector Newton and Agent Birwin.

They will make the inspections as rapidly as possible, and notices are already being sent out from the water office to those in whose houses defects have been found.

In addition to this the notice issued yesterday by Commissioner Temple, that all persons would be expected to look out for their own plumbing, and that after Monday any such defects would be cause for the shutting off the water without further notice, will be strictly enforced. The publishing of this announcement in the papers will be held to be warning enough, and if house owners are caught napping they will have only themselves to blame.

Street Sprinkling and Laying

Street sprinkler Yon was notified yesterday morning that he was to cover the unpaved streets only once a day, but Commissioner Temple last evening said that this order had been revised, so that as a result of this and of the board of health's orders, he at once gave orders that all street sprinkling was to be stopped unless the water was obtained from the river. This Mr. Yon said he was unable to do, and the streets were unsprinkled this morning.

Several cases where the orders in regard to the use of garden hose had been violated have been suspected, and more rigid efforts will be made to enforce this. Water was shut off today from one house where the rule had been broken.

The Rainfall for August

This has been a dry summer, with the exception of July, when the rainfall was not enough to make up for the deficiencies of preceding months. But last month was the worst of all, and the worst for a long time. The total rainfall at the notch was 1.05 inches, and at Broad Brook 1.73 inches. There were six showers of any kind at the notch and nine at Broad Brook.

Last year during the month of August there was a fall of 7.69 inches at the notch, but last year's August was given up to destructive thunder storms. A good comparison is found in the average rainfall in Boston, made up for the month of August during the last 28 years. It is 4.28 inches, and the rainfall in this part of the state for the same month has averaged a little more.

CITY SHOULD BE METERED

Opinion of Board of Health and Other City Officials. A Big Expense

The board of health held its regular meeting last evening and discussed various matters of a routine nature. There was nothing further in regard to the water supply to be decided, as the board had already registered its decision as reported yesterday, forbidding the use of the artesian well water until it is analyzed.

The board discussed in a general way the present lack of water and the belief was expressed that the city should be metered, instead of allowing the unrestricted use of water until an actual shortage came. This proposition has been discussed a good deal by city officials and the public since the present state of affairs began to be threatened. It is the belief of many that until the city is metered, so that the water users will exercise some degree

of care during the summer, no reservoir, no matter how large, would serve to supply all that will be used. In other places where large supplies have been exhausted, meters have been put in, and the result has been water to spare, at the same time allowing people to use all that they really want, but preventing the waste.

To meter the city would cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000, which will probably prevent any such action for some time to come, but the fact remains that it seems to be the surest means to secure an actual saving in the end.

A MIXED-UP ALARM

And An Accident With Fire Horse, for Arnold Print Works Blaze

A fire in the singeing room of the Arnold print works a few minutes after midnight last night did slight damage and called out the department. The chief feature of the alarm was the mixed-up character of the alarm as sounded, and the illustration given of the results of using fire horses on the street sweepers.

The fire started from a pile of coal and kindling which was placed on the floor near the singeing, and directly over a hot flue. This is believed to have overheated the floor and set fire to the pile of fuel. The heat soon started the automatic sprinklers, and these, with the efforts of a watchman who discovered it had the fire out before the department arrived.

The alarm was sounded from box 14 and the bell sounded the alarm straight enough. But a cord attached to the spring in the whistle broke, and allowed the whistle to sound at its own sweet will. It therefore sounded an alarm somewhat after this fashion: "14-2-6-13-3-6." This was repaired this morning.

The indicators showed correctly except in Hose 1 rooms on State street, where the firemen say that box 15 was indicated. They accordingly responded to it at the corner of Eagle and River streets, going from there down River to the print works.

The horses of the chemical engine were in use on Eagle street with the street sweeper. The driver took them at once to the hose house, but the gong inside was sounding, and one of the horses followed its training so faithfully that it would not wait to have the working harness taken off. It was caught in a part of the harness and thrown. Several men tried to hold the animal still while the harness was removed and one or two were bruised with the animal's struggles. As soon as it was freed and placed under the swinging harness, the animal was quiet, and acted admirably.

If the longer it is to be used for street sweeping it will probably be necessary to use the swinging harnesses on the sweeper, so that with snaps it can be transformed to the apparatus with no loss of delay.

The delay of the two sets of apparatus led the watchman at the print works to turn in a second alarm, which worked like the first, but before the apparatus reached the place the fire was out. The damage was small.

ENGINES WILL RUN THROUGH

Change in Passenger Train Engine Service on Fitchburg

Word comes from Boston that the Fitchburg railroad will make a change in the running of its passenger trains, beginning Monday. The engines on the trains will run direct from Fitchburg to Troy, N. Y., and Rotterdam, N. Y., a distance of 150 miles and more. The engineers and firemen will run over divisions only.

The engineers and firemen on the Boston division will run from Boston to Fitchburg and return. The Tunnel division men will get on the engine at Fitchburg and run to Williamstown and return. The Western division men will board the engines at Williamstown and run to Troy and Rotterdam and return. Under the present system the engineer and fireman on each train goes from Boston to Williamstown, where the engine is changed for engines of the Western division. The men then go back to Boston with the same engine that they brought up.

The new rule affects Williamstown considerably, in that no passenger engines will be kept there. The plan has been tried by the company before and failed.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE COMPLETE

L. L. Brown Hearing Adjourned to September 11

It was the 35th day of the L. L. Brown hearing yesterday and the plaintiff finished his case. Mr. Daniels was called in redirect examination during the morning and was asked about the meaning of certain answers which he had given to Mr. Williams during the cross-examination. In other words he was given the opportunity to correct certain statements which he had made inadvertently. Expert Accountant E. A. Buss was also recalled, and he read some entries of debt and credit in relation to the accounts of the late Treasurer S. A. Mole.

Before adjournment the plaintiff agreed that both Mr. Daniels and Mr. Buss could be cross-examined again by the defendant. Attorney Williams then asked that the court be adjourned until Monday September 11. It was so agreed.

Mr. Williams furthermore stated that he wished to give the plaintiff notice at this time of his intention to ask for a further postponement upon the conclusion of the cross-examination of Messrs. Brown and Daniels, in order to examine more fully the books and vouchers that have been entered as exhibits, and other journals and ledgers to which he had not previously had access. In reply Mr. Brooks said the defendants had the opportunity to examine the books whenever they had so chosen.

Adjournment was taken shortly after 3 o'clock until September 11.

Learned Gets Bail

Ex-Acting City Auditor G. Albert Learned of Pittsfield, who is incarcerated in the Berkshire house of correction charged with forgery, has been assured by relatives that the surety of \$1000 has been secured. Mrs. William Pollock visited the prisoner yesterday and gave him this pleasant news. He will probably be released at once. Members of the Pollock family, it is understood, are his bondsmen.

THE MAN CAUGHT

Michael Kelly of Williamstown the Man Charged With the Assault

HELD FOR GRAND JURY

And Placed Under \$5000 Bonds. He Claims He Merely Tried to Assist Her When She Fainted. Miss Groves' Story.

The man who is alleged to have committed the assault on Miss Rose Groves in Williamstown yesterday afternoon, as reported under Williamstown news, was captured at an early hour this morning. He is Michael Kelly, about 35 years old, and a well known loafer about the town. He was brought before the court there this morning, and held for the grand jury on the charge of attempted rape, and placed under bonds of \$5000 for his appearance. He will be taken to Pittsfield to await trial.

Kelly puts up the defense that while near Miss Groves he saw her start to fall as if in a faint, and that he ran to her assistance, catching her just as she fell. This is directly opposed to the story told by Miss Groves, and her condition bears out her story in every respect.

Kelly was captured between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning by Sheriff R. K. Edwards and Officers Humphrey and Goodell. He was in an old barn in Weedwell hollow, three miles from Williamstown and at the foot of Dyrin mountain. He had camped there the night before.

He was brought directly to Williamstown, and the hearing was held at 11 o'clock this morning. The witnesses against him were Miss Groves, Thomas McMahen, William H. Smalley, Charles Bland, Maria Bradley and Levi R. Green. All except the young woman who was assaulted merely testified to seeing Kelly going in the direction of the place where the assault was committed.

Miss Groves' story differs a little from that given in the Williamstown news, and which was told by those who first learned of the affair. She says that while walking along the road she heard the man coming behind her. He came up to her and spoke. She says that he meant to walk with her whether she wished it or not, and turned to go back. At this she says the man told her to wait a minute and when she did not do so he seized her, and threw her down, as reported in the story under the Williamstown news.

The man's statement is given above. He denies firmly that he had any intention of assaulting the young woman.

Special Recruiting Orders

A recruiting office has been opened in Pittsfield by Lieutenant Gray, formerly of the Second volunteer Massachusetts regiment. He is acting under special instructions in the matter of the necessary qualifications for the admission of an applicant, and his intentions are to take only unmarried men, no man with a family being eligible except by a special permit from regimental headquarters. His orders are to enlist any single man between the prescribed ages, who can speak English, whether he is a citizen or not, if he is at least 5 feet 4 inches in height and weighs at least 120 pounds. The term of enlistment will be until June 30, 1901. As soon as a sufficient number have been secured they will be sent direct to Philadelphia. Each applicant must also furnish vouchers for his moral character.

Had to Ship Iron by Express

Work was begun yesterday changing the rails on Union street in preparation for the paving, and a large force of men is employed at it, so that it is hoped to have the work completed by Saturday night. Everything had been put in readiness for the change, but the final work was delayed by the failure of the fish-plates to arrive. They were ordered months ago, and the delay in receiving them well illustrates the present difficulty in getting any kind of iron work, on account of the great demand for it at the present time. After repeated queries a telephone message to the manufacturers brought the information that they had not yet been shipped, although it was supposed here that they had been, and they were ordered to be sent by express. Their weight made this an expensive proceeding, but it was the only way to get them here without a still more vexatious delay.

The A. O. H. Excursion to Troy

There is every prospect of a large crowd from Adams and this city on the excursion to Troy on Labor day under the auspices of Divisions 4 and 10. A. O. H. The excursion train will leave this city at 7:30 in the morning, and returning will leave Troy at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. This will give plenty of time for visiting some of the many points of interest, such as Lagoon Island, the Albany capitol, Rensselaer park, where there will be a picnic, or of taking a sail on the Hudson. Tickets are now on sale at Farley's and Malone's drug stores and at Mulcare's shoe store on Main street.

Relief Corps Inspections.

The woman's relief corps throughout the state are planning for the annual inspection which begins on Monday. Mrs. Robinson, department president, has announced the following assignments of assistant inspectors: Miss May A. Hicks of this city will inspect the corps at Adams and number 37 in Pittsfield. Mrs. Mattie E. Shumway will inspect the corps at Williamstown Dalton and Number 129 in Pittsfield.

Capt. Leonard Resigns as Marshal

To fill the vacancy caused by Captain J. J. Leonard of Springfield declining to serve as grand marshal of the Father Mathew field day parade at Westfield on Monday, William T. Ryan, president of the Westfield Father Mathew society, has been chosen. Captain Leonard's reason for not accepting was that he might be at the head of the Sacred Heart society in the parade and again seek to win the coveted prize for the best drilled and best-appearing society in the procession.

*Don't forget the A. O. H. excursion to Troy Labor Day. Tickets \$1.25, on sale at Malone's drug store, Farley's drug store and Mulcare's shoe store.

Call and See the Very Latest Styles and Decorations in Dinner Sets at Gilbert Maxwell's Crockery Store.....

BASKETS. BASKETS. BASKETS. BASKETS.

...Everything in Baskets...

Clothes Baskets, Hampers, Market Baskets, Kindling Wood Baskets, Bushel Baskets, Lunch Baskets. In fact every kind of a basket, and at prices to meet your approval

ALDERMAN & GARLISLE,

Hardware Dealers, 98 Main Street Hoosac Savings Bank Building.

Fancy Groceries. Choice Fruit. Fresh Vegetables

Attention Housewives

In Fancy Groceries our supply is unlimited. In choice fruit, price and quality considered, we can please you. In Fresh Vegetables, received ever day, you will be delighted.

Our Prices Are Low.

C. C. FISHER, Cor. River and Eagle Sts.

Grand Excursion To TROY

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4.

Under the Auspices of Divs. 4 and 10, A. O. H. A Sail on the Hudson, and an Opportunity to visit Lagoon Island and the Capitol at Albany. Grand Picnic, Rensselaer Park, Troy. Excellent Program of Attractions.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP \$1.25

Train leaves North Adams at 7:30; returning leaves Troy at 8:30.

TICKETS on sale at Farley's and Malone's drug stores, and Mulcare's shoe store, Main street.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SUITS

We are now ready to clothe the little men for school. Our assortment is large and prices low. We invite all mothers who have boys to fit out for school to visit our store. Whatever you want we claim the best values, be it a suit, a pair of odd trousers, a blouse, a shirt, a cap a pair of stockings, a tie or anything that goes to make up a boy's outfit.

BOYS' SUITS

Black and blue chevrons, fancy plaids, blue serges and clay worsteds. 8 to 16 years, \$1.50 to \$5.

CHILDREN'S SUITS

Special designs for the smaller boys, Junior, Vestee Middy and Reefer Suits, 3 to 8 years, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

LONERGAN & BISSAILLON,

Clothiers and Outfitters, 72 Main Street.